

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.—PUBLIC HEALTH AND MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE.



PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS.

Published in accordance with act of Congress approved
February 15, 1893.

VOL. XIX.

NOVEMBER 4, 1904.

NO. 45.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1904.

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PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS.

UNITED STATES.

Quarantine proclamation,

BY THE GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF TEXAS.

Whereas it has been made known to me by the State health officer that there is no longer necessity for the general quarantine against ports south of 25° north latitude as heretofore declared by proclamation,

Now, therefore, I, S. W. T. Lanham, governor of the State of Texas, do, by authority vested in me by the constitution and the laws of this State, hereby revoke my proclamation of quarantine of March 31, 1904, imposing certain conditions upon all vessels from ports south of 25° north latitude and entering ports of this State; this proclamation to take effect on and after November 1, 1904: *Provided*, That that portion of said proclamation applying to the entrance into Texas ports of vessels infected with contagious diseases, such as yellow fever, cholera, typhus fever, smallpox, or bubonic plague, or having had either of said named diseases on shipboard within a period of twenty days prior to the arrival of such vessel at such Texas port, and vessels from ports infected with bubonic plague and cholera shall remain in full force. All such vessels are hereby prohibited from landing persons or things at any Texas port, or place on the Gulf coast of this State, until permission to do so is obtained from the State health officer or health officer of such port or places.

I furthermore declare quarantine on and after November 1, 1904, against any person or persons infected or liable to be infected with smallpox, yellow fever, cholera, typhus fever, or bubonic plague, either within or without the State of Texas. And I hereby direct and authorize the health officers of counties and towns therein to establish local quarantines and to maintain the most rigid isolation of all such infected persons whenever and wherever discovered.

The citizens of the State and all health authorities of cities and towns therein are earnestly requested to notify the State health officer of any outbreak of epidemic diseases, and to give said officer any information that will promote public health.

In testimony whereof I hereunto sign my name and cause the seal of State to be affixed, at the city of Austin, this the 24th day of October, A. D. 1904.

[SEAL.]

S. W. T. LANHAM,
Governor of Texas.

By the governor:

J. R. CURL,
Secretary of State.

[Reports to the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.]

Summary of work in Chinatown, San Francisco, for the week ended October 29, 1904.

The following is received from Passed Assistant Surgeon Blue, under date of October 31:

Week ended October 29.

Buildings reinspected.....	235
Rooms	1,793
Persons inspected.....	2,390
Sick	15
Sick prescribed for at Oriental Dispensary.....	15
Dead examined	5
Necropsies	1
Rats examined bacteriologically.....	55
Number showing pest infection.....	0
Places limed and disinfected	850
Times streets swept.....	3
Sewers flushed	18
Blocks covered with Danysz virus	18
Sewers baited with phosphorus poison.....	18
Notices sent to abate plumbing nuisance	8
Abated	7
Undergoing abatement	12
Total number of plumbing inspections	109

Smallpox in Chicago, Ill.

Surgeon Banks reports, October 25, as follows:

There are at present in the city isolation hospital nearly 30 cases of smallpox, gathered from various localities in Chicago, most of them having no known relation to each other in the source of infection. This would indicate a possible and probable large number to follow during the ensuing cold weather. So far no case has occurred among the shipping, but vaccination will be given to all who apply for treatment whenever possible. It is now practiced on all who are admitted to hospital.

The city council appropriated last night the sum of \$15,000 for the use of the health department, and an extra force of inspectors and vaccinators will be employed at once.

Transactions on account of smallpox in northern Maine, Canadian border—Report of sanitary work in the Madawaska region.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Hammond reports, through Surgeon Kalloch, as follows:

Week ended October 22, 1904. Cases of smallpox, none; houses quarantined, none; houses disinfected, none; persons vaccinated, none; suspicious cases investigated, 1; miles covered, 5.

Diphtheria at Lubec, Me.—New cases.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Small, at Eastport, Me., reports, October 27, as follows:

Since my report of 20th instant on diphtheria at Lubec, Me., 8 new cases have developed, making a total of 14 cases. The disease is confined to school children and is of a mild type with no deaths.

The local authorities are using every effort to stop the epidemic, and quarantine is strictly observed.

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*Transactions on account of yellow fever at Laredo, Tex.**Report from San Antonio—Sanitary conditions.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Purnell reports October 25, as follows:

Conditions have not changed since my last report, except that within the last few days the weather has been somewhat cooler and there has been some rainfall. The health conditions are good, and there has been no contagious disease reported, except a few cases of diphtheria.

INSPECTION SERVICE, MEXICAN BORDER.*Inspection at Nogales, Ariz.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Gustetter reports as follows: Week ended October 22, 1904: Passengers inspected, 170; immigrants inspected, 41; immigrants deported, 8; special examination Chinese, 3.

Inspection at Eagle Pass, Tex.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Hume reports as follows:

	Week ended Oct. 22.
Persons inspected	283
Persons held	0
Pullman cars fumigated	7

Bags Pullman linen disinfected, 35.

Inspected on footbridge, 3,638 persons. Returned by State quarantine officer—by train, 8; by bridge, 26.

Inspection at El Paso, Tex.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Alexander reports as follows:

Week ended October 22, 1904:

Mexican Central passengers inspected, 227; Mexican Central immigrants inspected, 68; inspection of Mexican immigrants International Bridge, 293; inspection (special) of Syrians, 2; disinfection soiled linen imported for laundry work, 327 pieces; vaccinations children of immigrants, 11.

Inspection at Laredo, Tex.

Acting Assistant Surgeon MacGregor reports, through Passed Assistant Surgeon Richardson, as follows:

Week ended October 22, 1904: Passenger trains from Mexico inspected, 14; persons on trains inspected, 403; immigrants on trains inspected, 23; Pullman coaches disinfected, 16; persons refused entry for noncompliance with State quarantine regulations, 11; persons detained in detention camp, 3; persons inspected on entering at the international foot and carriage bridge, 3,484; persons presenting and refused entry at the international foot and carriage bridge, 14; persons vaccinated, 3.

Statistical reports of States and cities of the United States—Yearly and monthly.

CALIFORNIA.—Reports to the State board of health for the month of September, 1904, from 31 localities, having an aggregate population of 1,059,350, show a total of 1,266 deaths, including 121 from zymotic diseases and 161 from tuberculosis.

San Francisco.—Month of September, 1904. Estimated population, 475,000. Total number of deaths, 610, including diphtheria 8, enteric fever 12, scarlet fever 1, whooping cough 2, and 71 from tuberculosis.

ILLINOIS—Rockford.—Month of September, 1904. Estimated population, 37,000. Total number of deaths, 42, including enteric fever 1, scarlet fever 2, and 4 from tuberculosis.

MASSACHUSETTS—Worcester.—Month of September, 1904. Estimated population, 127,286. Total number of deaths, 158, including scarlet fever 1, whooping cough 4, and 12 from tuberculosis.

MICHIGAN.—Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, for the week ended October 22, 1904, from 71 observers, indicate that inflammation of kidney, smallpox, inflammation of bowels, measles, inflammation of brain, and puerperal fever were more than usually prevalent, and enteric fever, intermittent fever, dysentery, cholera morbus, pneumonia, cholera infantum, remittent fever, erysipelas, and diphtheria were less than usually prevalent.

Meningitis was reported present at 3, whooping cough at 7, measles at 13, pneumonia at 15, scarlet fever at 36, diphtheria at 38, smallpox at 50, enteric fever at 101, and phthisis pulmonalis at 255 places.

Grand Rapids.—Month of September, 1904. Estimated population, 95,000. Total number of deaths 83, including enteric fever 2 and 7 from tuberculosis.

The Monthly Bulletin of Vital Statistics says:

There were 2,635 deaths registered in Michigan during the month of September, 1904, representing a death rate of 12.7 per 1,000 population, according to the State census of 1904. This shows a slight increase over the preceding month, which had a death rate of only 12.1, but is lower than the rate for September, 1903, which was 13.4.

By ages there were 608 deaths of infants under 1 year of age, 208 deaths of children aged 1 to 4 years, and 704 deaths of persons aged 65 years and over.

Important causes of death were as follows: Tuberculosis of lungs, 155; other forms of tuberculosis, 37; enteric fever, 63; diphtheria and croup, 36; scarlet fever, 6; measles, 4; whooping cough, 4; pneumonia, including both lobar and catarrhal forms, 74; diarrhea and enteritis of infants under 2 years of age, 318; cancer, 163; accidents and violence, 158. Smallpox caused 3 deaths during the month, 1 each in the cities of Petoskey, Jackson, and Flint. Two deaths were reported from tetanus.

MINNESOTA—Duluth.—Month of September, 1904. Estimated population, 70,000. Total number of deaths, 72, including diphtheria 2, enteric fever 6, scarlet fever 1, and 10 from tuberculosis.

OHIO—Toledo.—Month of August, 1904. Estimated population, 157,200. Total number of deaths, 155, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 1, and 26 from tuberculosis.

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Month of September, 1904. Total number of deaths, 147, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 5, and 18 from tuberculosis.

TENNESSEE—*Knoxville*.—Month of September, 1904. Estimated population, 40,000; white, 30,000, colored, 10,000. Total number of deaths, 48; white 28, colored 20, including diphtheria, 1, enteric fever 1, and 9 from tuberculosis.

UTAH—*Bulletin for September, 1904*.—Report of contagious and infectious diseases to the State board of health for the month of September received from 127 local health officers in 25 counties, 45 of whom reported their communities free from all contagious and infectious diseases and 30 free from all but typhoid fever.

Scarlet fever present in 7 localities, 2 deaths; smallpox, 8 localities, no deaths; diphtheria, 11 localities, 3 deaths; typhoid fever, 64 localities, 20 deaths; whooping cough, 25 localities, 4 deaths; measles, 6 localities, 1 death; pneumonia, 11 localities, 10 deaths; tuberculosis, 6 localities, 6 deaths.

Incomplete reports of mortality from 14 counties show a total of 167 deaths from all causes.

Typhoid fever continues to increase in territory invaded, number of cases, and mortality.

ARRIVALS OF IMMIGRANTS.

Reports from Boston.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Boston, Mass., October 17, 1904.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended October 15, 1904; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of immigrants.
Oct. 9	Admiral Farragut	Port Morant, Jamaica	5
11	Dominion	Liverpool, England	10
12	San Jose	Port Morant, Jamaica	3
14	Toronto	Hull, England	9
	Total		27

GEORGE B. BILLINGS, *Commissioner.*

November 4, 1904

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OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Boston, Mass., October 24, 1904.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended October 24, 1904; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of aliens.
Oct. 17	Admiral Dewey	Port Morant, Jamaica	1
17	Winifredian	Liverpool, England	7
19	Ivernia	, do	1,786
20	Bostonian	Manchester, England	
22	Cretic	Liverpool, England	1,383
	Starland	Louisburg, Cape Breton	2
	Total		3,179

GEORGE B. BILLINGS, *Commissioner.*

Report from New York.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
New York, October 24, 1904.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended October 22, 1904; also the names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of immigrants.
Oct. 16	New York	Southampton	552
16	Hekla	Copenhagen	149
17	Blucher	Hamburg	549
16	Arabic	Liverpool	1,293
16	Jordon Hill	Hamburg	1
18	Furnessia	Glasgow	414
18	Vaderland	Antwerp	759
18	Noordam	Rotterdam	383
18	Caprera	Trinidad	21
19	Patria	Marseille	570
19	Hellig Olav	Copenhagen	549
19	Soldier Prince	Santos	6
19	Mexico	Habana	13
20	Pennsylvania	Hamburg	625
20	Main	Bremen	1,392
20	Teutonic	Liverpool	811
20	Prinz Oscar	Genoa	367
20	Lucania	Liverpool	1
21	Deutschland	Hamburg	255
21	Fontabelle	St. Thomas	25
22	Napolitan Prince	Naples	545
22	Vigilancia	Habana	7
	Total		9,287

WM. WILLIAMS, *Commissioner.*

November 4, 1904

Inspection of immigrants.

MONTHLY.

Place.	Month.	Number of immigrants passed.	Number of immigrants rejected.
Galveston, Tex.....	September.	149	3
Seattle, Wash	do	54	.....

Reports from national quarantine

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended—	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
1	UNITED STATES:				
1	Alexandria, Va.	Oct. 29			
2	Beaufort, N. C.	do			
3	Biscayne Bay, Fla.	Oct. 22			
4	Bocagrande, Fla.—				
4	Punta Gorda	do			
5	Puntarasa	Oct. 29			
6	Brunswick, Ga.	Oct. 22			
7	Cape Charles, Va.	Oct. 29			
8	Cape Fear, N. C.	Oct. 22			
9	Cedar Keys, Fla.	Oct. 29			
10	Columbia River, Oreg.	Oct. 15			
11	Cumberland Sound, Fla.	Oct. 29			
12	Delaware Breakwater Quarantine, Lewes, Del.	Oct. 22	P. N. schoolship Saratoga.	Oct. 18	Funchal
			Br. ss. Langbank.....	Oct. 20	Soerabaya
		Oct. 29			
13	Eastport, Me.	Oct. 27			
14	Eureka, Cal.	Oct. 22			
15	Grays Harbor, Wash.	do			
16	Gulf Quarantine, Ship Island, Miss.	do			
17	Ketchikan, Alaska	Oct. 15			
17		Oct. 22			
18	Key West, Fla.	do			
19	Los Angeles, Cal.	Oct. 22			
20	Newbern, N. C.	Oct. 29			
21	Nome, Alaska	Oct. 15			
22	Panama, Panama	do			
23	Pascagoula, Miss.	Oct. 22			
24	Perth Amboy, N. J.	do			
25	Port Angeles, Wash.	Oct. 29			
26	Portland, Me.	Oct. 15			
27	Port Townsend, Wash.	Oct. 22	Fr. bk. Moliere ^a	Oct. 2	Shanghai
28	Reedy Island, Del.	Oct. 15			
28		Oct. 22			
29	St. Georges Sound, Fla.—				
29	East Pass	do			
30	West Pass	do			
31	St. Johns River, Fla.	do			
32	San Diego, Cal.	do			
33	San Francisco, Cal.	Oct. 15	U. S. S. Bennington	Oct. 13	Magdalena
		Oct. 22	Ger. ss. Ammon	Oct. 15	Hamburg.....

^a Previously reported.

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and inspection stations.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
1				No report	2
2				2 steamships spoken and passed.	
3					
4				No transactions	
5				No report	
6					1
7				No report	
8				No transactions	
9				No report	
10				No transactions	1
11				No report	
12	Philadelphia	Passed on medical officer's certificate.	Oct. 18		4
.....	New York	Released without pratique.	Oct. 22	By direction from Bureau. 3 cases suspect smallpox, probably varicella, debarked at Valetta. 1 case beriberi on Br. ss. Spithead from Soerabaya left at Colombo, 9 cases left at Port Said, 1 case on board recovered.	7
13					
14				No transactions	
15				do	
16				do	
17				do	
18				do	
19					7
20				No report	1
21				No report	
22				1 steamship spoken and passed.	5
23				No transactions	
24				do	
25					2
26					1
27	Port Townsend	Discharging ballast		Glandular examination on Am. bktm. James Tuft, from Honolulu; Am. ss. Pleides, from Manila; Am. schr. Annie E. Smale, from Honolulu; Jap. ss. Kanagawa Maru, from Kobe, and Br. ss. Tele-machus, from Liverpool.	7
28					
					17
					13
29				No report	
30				No transactions	
31				9 vessels spoken and passed; 5 steamships passed without inspection.	2
32					
33	San Francisco	Passed on medical officer's certificate.	Oct. 13	2 vessels boarded and passed. Glandular examination Jap. ss. America Maru from Hongkong. Temperature taken Am. ss. Ventura from Sydney, and Am. ss. City of Peking from Ancon, Canal Zone.	1
.....	do	Fumigated	Oct. 16	Via South American ports. Influenza. Temperature taken, all on board.	31
					9

Reports from national quarantine

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended—	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
	UNITED STATES—Continued. San Francisco, Cal	Oct. 22	U. S. a. t. Logan	Oct. 17	Manila
			Am. bk. Servia	Oct. 20	Alaska
34	San Pedro, Cal.....	do			
35	Santa Barbara, Cal.....	do			
36	Santa Rosa, Fla	Oct. 24	It. bk. Olivaria	Oct. 11	Gaston
37	Savannah, Ga.....	Oct. 22	Nor. bk. Hamingja	Oct. 19	Cayenne
38	Sitka, Alaska	Oct. 8	.....	
39	South Atlantic quarantine, Blackbeard Island, Ga.	Oct. 15	.....	
40	Southbend, Wash	Oct. 22	.....	
41	Tampa Bay, Fla	do	Dan. ss. Nordhavet	Oct. 20	Veracruz
42	Washington, N. C	Oct. 29	.....	
	HAWAII:				
43	Hilo	Oct. 1	.....	
44	Honolulu	Oct. 15	.....	
45	Kahului	Oct. 8	.....	
46	Kihei	Oct. 15	.....	
47	Kolon	Oct. 8	.....	
48	Lahaina	do .....	.....	
49	Mahukona	Oct. 15	.....	
	PHILIPPINE ISLANDS:				
50	Cebu	Sept. 10	.....	
51	Iloilo	Sept. 17	.....	
52	Jolo	Aug. 27	.....	
53	Manila	Sept. 17	.....	
54	PORTO RICO: Ponce	Oct. 15	Ger. ss. Hercynia	Oct. 13	Hamburg
55	San Juan	do .....	.....	
	Subports—				
56	Aguadilla	do .....	.....	
57	Arecibo	do .....	.....	
58	Arroyo	Oct. 8	.....	
		Oct. 15	.....	
59	*Fajardo	do .....	.....	
60	Humacao	do .....	.....	
61	Mayaguez	do	Ger. ss. Hercynia	Oct. 13	Curaçao, Puerto Cabello, etc.

a Previously reported.

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and inspection stations—Continued.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
....	San Francisco	Partial disinfection	Oct. 17	Death from smallpox. Case occurred in hospital. Hospital washed with bichloride solution and fumigated. Occupants bathed. Bedding and effects disinfected. Members of crew and steerage passengers not showing evidences of vaccination revaccinated.	.....
....	do	Fumigated	Oct. 21	Crew and steerage passengers bathed and effects disinfected. Temperature on Am. ss. San José from Ancon, Canal Zone, taken.	.....
34				No transactions	
35				do	
36	Pensacola	Ballast discharged; vessel cleaned.	Oct. 19		3
37	Tybee for orders..	Held subject to quarantine regulations.	Oct. 21	Put to sea	9
38				.....	2
39				No transactions	2
40				No report	
41	Port Tampa	Disinfected	Oct. 21	No transactions	
42					
43				No transactions	
44				No report	
45				do	
46				do	
47				No transactions	
48				.....	1
49				No transactions	
50				No report	
51				2 vessels fumigated to destroy vermin; 2 baskets fruit on Ger. ss. Cheing-mai from Singapore disinfected; 1 case dengue on Am. ss. Negros from Catbalogan	24
52				No report	
53				1 vessel fumigated to destroy vermin. Crew or members of crew on 29 vessels vaccinated.	55
54	Havre	Held in quarantine	Oct. 13	Touched at Curupano, La Guaira, Puerto Cabello, and Curaçao.	.....
55				No transactions	
56				.....	1
57				do	1
58				No transactions	
59				do	
60				do	
61	Hamburg	Held in quarantine	Oct. 13	.....

Reports from State and municipal

Number	Name of station.	Week ended—	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
1	Baltimore, Md	Oct. 29	.....	.....	.....
2	Bangor, Me	do .....	.....	.....	.....
3	Boston, Mass	do .....	.....	.....	.....
4	Charleston, S. C	Oct. 22	.....	.....	.....
5	Elizabeth River, Va	Oct. 29	.....	.....	.....
6	Galveston, Tex	Oct. 22	.....	.....	.....
7	Gardiner, Oreg	do .....	.....	.....	.....
8	Marcushook, Pa	Oct. 29	.....	.....	.....
9	Mobile Bay, Ala	Oct. 15	Ger. ss. Bradford	Oct. 11	Bocas del Toro
		Oct. 22	Br. ss. Volage	Oct. 12	Veracruz
			Nor. ss. Galveston	Oct. 23	Progreso
			Nor. ss. Alm	Oct. 16	....do
			Nor. ss. Telefon	do .....	.....
			Ger. ss. Brewster	Oct. 18	Limon
10	New Bedford, Mass	Oct. 15	.....	.....	.....
11	New Orleans, La	Oct. 22	Nor. ss. Nor ^a	Oct. 11	Mexican ports
			Br. ss. Wanderer	Oct. 18	....do
			Br. ss. Olympia	do	Limon
			Nor. ss. Ellis	Oct. 19	Colon, via Limon
			Ger. ss. Syria	Oct. 20	Mexican ports
			Nor. ss. Preston	Oct. 21	Bocas del Toro
12	Newport News, Va	Oct. 29	.....	.....	.....
13	Newport, R. I	do .....	.....	.....	.....
14	New York, N. Y	do .....	.....	.....	.....
15	Pass Cavallo, Tex	do .....	.....	.....	.....
16	Port Royal, S. C	do .....	.....	.....	.....
17	Providence, R. I	Oct. 22	.....	.....	.....
18	Quintana, Tex	do .....	.....	.....	.....
19	Sabine Pass, Tex	do
20	St. Helena Entrance, S. C	Oct. 24

^a Previously reported.

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quarantine and inspection stations.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
1				No report	
2				do	
3				do	
4				No report	2
5				do	
6				do	
7				do	
8				No report	
9	Mobile	Disinfected			5
	do	do			
	do	Disinfected and held	Oct. 25		
	do	do	Oct. 17		
	do	do	Oct. 18		10
	do	Disinfected			
10				No report	
11	New Orleans	Disinfected and held	Oct. 19		
	do	do	Oct. 20		
	do	Disinfected	Oct. 18		
	do	do	Oct. 19		
	do	Disinfected and held	Oct. 22		
	do	Disinfected	Oct. 21		
12				No report	
13				do	
14				do	
15				do	
16				do	
17				No transactions	
				do	
18				No report	
19				do	
20					1

Smallpox in the United States as reported to the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, June 25 to November 4, 1904.

For reports received from December 26, 1903, to June 24, 1904, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for June 24, 1904.

[NOTE.—In accordance with custom, the tables of epidemic diseases are terminated semiannually and new tables begun.]

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Arkansas:				
Fort Smith.....	Aug. 20-27.....	3.....		
Total for State .....	.....	3.....		
Total for State, same period, 1903.....	.....	.....
California:				
Fresno.....	Aug. 1-31.....	1.....		
San Francisco.....	June 13-July 3.....	2.....		
Total for State .....	.....	3.....		
Total for State, same period, 1903.....	.....	83.....		
Colorado:				
Boulder County.....	May 1-July 31.....	18.....		
Chaffee County	May 1-July 31.....	2.....		
Cheyenne County	May 1-31.....	1.....		
Clear Creek County	May 1-31.....	1.....		
Denver County	May 1-Aug. 17.....	21.....		
El Paso County	July 1-31.....	1.....		
Fremont County	July 1-31.....	3.....		
Garfield County	July 1-Sept. 30.....	11.....		
Gilpin County	May 1-31.....	1.....		
Gunnison County	Sept. 1-30.....	1.....		
Lake County	May 1-July 31.....	3.....		
Larimer County	May 1-Sept. 30.....	69.....		
Las Animas County	May 1-July 31.....	3.....		
Mesa County	Sept. 1-30.....	1.....		
Otero County	May 1-31.....	1.....		
Park County	Sept. 1-30.....	1.....		
Pueblo County	May 1-July 31.....	5.....		
Sedgewick County	May 1-31.....	1.....		
Teller County	May 1-31.....	1.....		
Weld County.....	May 1-July 31.....	22.....		
Total for State .....	.....	167.....		
Total for State, same period, 1903.....	.....	925.....		
Delaware:				
Delaware	June 26-July 2.....	1.....		
Total for State .....	.....	1.....		
Total for State, same period, 1902.....	.....	.....
District of Columbia:				
Washington.....	June 19-Sept. 3.....	6.....	4.....	
Total for District.....	.....	6.....	4.....	
Total for District, same pe- riod, 1903.....	.....	.....
Florida:				
Jacksonville	June 12-July 16.....	3.....		
At large.....	June 19-Sept. 10.....	61.....	2.....	
Total for State .....	.....	64.....	2.....	
Total for State, same period, 1903.....	.....	62.....	.....
Georgia:				
Macon	June 12-July 20.....	7.....		
Total for State .....	.....	7.....		
Total for State, same period, 1903.....	.....	3.....		
Illinois:				
Belleville	June 1-Aug. 31.....	48.....	3.....	
Chicago.....	June 19-Oct. 29.....	127.....	5.....	
Danville	June 19-July 30.....	14.....	.....
Peoria	July 1-31.....	4.....	.....
Springfield.....	July 12-30.....	8.....		
Total for State .....	.....	201.....	8.....	
Total for State, same period, 1903.....	.....	130.....	8.....	

November 4, 1904

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Indiana:				
At large.....	July 1-31	5		
Evansville.....	Oct. 4-10	20		
Total for State .....	.....	20	5	
Total for State, same period, 1903.	.....	840	15	
Iowa:				
Blackhawk County	June 1-30.....	2		
Bremer County	June 1-30.....	1		
Carroll County	June 1-30.....	1		
Clinton County (Clinton in- cluded).....	June 1-July 30	7		One case imported.
Grundy County	June 1-30.....	3		
Ida County	June 1-30.....	1		
Jones County (Anamosa in- cluded).....	June 1-30.....	8		
Mahaska County	June 1-30.....	1		
Polk County	June 1-30.....	4		
Tama County	June 1-30.....	2		
Total for State .....	.....	30		
Total for State, same period, 1903.	.....	83		
Kansas:				
Allen County	Apr. 1-July 1.....	3		
Athchison County	Apr. 1-July 1.....	1		
Barton County	Apr. 1-July 1.....	5		
Bourbon County	Apr. 1-July 1.....	8		
Chautauqua County	Aug. 1-31	3		
Cherokee County	Apr. 1-July 1.....	31		
Cowley County	Apr. 1-July 1.....	5		
Crawford County	Apr. 1-July 1.....	6		
Dickinson County	Apr. 1-July 1.....	16		
Doniphan County	Apr. 1-July 1.....	13		
Douglas County	Apr. 1-July 1.....	11		
Elk County	Aug. 1-31	24		
Ellis County	Apr. 1-July 1.....	19		
Harvey County	Apr. 1-July 1.....	8		
Jackson County	Apr. 1-July 1.....	1		
Johnson County	Apr. 1-July 1.....	2		
Kingman County	Apr. 1-July 1.....	1		
Labette County	Apr. 1-July 1.....	31		
Leavenworth County	Apr. 1-July 1.....	12		
Linn County	Aug. 1-31	18		
Lyon County	Apr. 1-July 1.....	6		
Marshall County	Apr. 1-July 1.....	1		
Montgomery County	Apr. 1-July 1.....	4		
Pratt County	Apr. 1-July 1.....	1		
Saline County	Apr. 1-July 1.....	35		
Shawnee County	Aug. 1-31	5		
Sherman County	Apr. 1-July 1.....	4		
Sumner County	Apr. 1-July 1.....	1		
Wabaunsee County	Aug. 1-31	3		
Washington County	Apr. 1-July 1.....	1		
Total for State .....	.....	278		
Total for State, same period, 1903.	.....		
Kentucky:				
Covington	June 26-July 23	4		
Total for State .....	.....	4		
Total for State, same period, 1903.	.....		
Louisiana:				
Baton Rouge.....	July 24-30.....	3		
New Orleans.....	June 12-Oct. 1	52		
Total for State .....	.....	55		
Total for State, same period, 1903.	.....	24	1	
Maine:				
Madawaska Region.....	June 19-Aug. 6	38		
Total for State .....	.....	38		
Total for State, same period, 1903.	.....	140		
				Five cases imported.

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Maryland:				
Baltimore.....	June 19-25.....	2	.....
Total for State .....	.....	2	.....
Total for State, same period, 1903.	.....	50	8	
Massachusetts:				
Fitchburg.....	July 3-Oct. 1...	3	1	
Lawrence.....	June 19-Sept. 24...	4	.....
Lowell.....	Sept. 4-24...	3	.....
North Adams.....	July 3-Oct. 15...	65	4	
Total for State .....	.....	75	5	
Total for State, same period, 1903.	.....	83	2	
Michigan:				
Detroit.....	June 12-July 23	8	.....
Flint.....	Sept. 1-30...	4	1	
Grand Rapids.....	Aug. 7-Oct. 29...	4	.....
Jackson.....	Sept. 1-30...	1	.....
Petoskey.....	Sept. 1-30...	1	.....
Total for State .....	.....	12	3	
Total for State, same period, 1903.	.....	128	4	
Minnesota:				
Aitkin County.....	Aug. 2-8.....	1	.....
Becker County.....	June 21-July 11...	4	.....
Beltrami County.....	July 19-25.....	2	.....
Bigstone County.....	July 12-Aug. 1...	2	.....
Brown County.....	July 12-Sept. 5...	6	.....
Cass County.....	July 12-18...	1	.....
Crow Wing County.....	July 5-Aug. 8...	2	.....
Dakota County.....	June 14-20...	1	.....
Douglas County.....	June 21-27...	2	.....
Fillmore County.....	June 28-July 25...	10	.....
Hennepin County.....	June 21-Oct. 24...	54	.....
Hubbard County.....	June 14-Aug. 8...	5	.....
Isanti County.....	July 26-Aug. 1...	1	.....
Itasca County.....	July 12-18...	1	.....
Kanabec County.....	June 14-Aug. 22...	19	.....
Martin County.....	July 5-25...	2	.....
Morrison County.....	June 28-Sept. 19...	14	.....
Murray County.....	June 14-20...	2	.....
Norman County.....	June 14-27...	4	.....
Olmstead County.....	June 28-July 25...	9	.....
Ottertail County.....	Oct. 12-17...	2	1	
Pine County.....	June 28-July 5...	1	.....
Ramsey County.....	Oct. 4-24...	12	.....
Rice County.....	June 14-July 5...	2	.....
St. Louis County.....	June 28-Aug. 15...	4	.....
Stearns County.....	June 14-Oct. 24...	73	.....
Stevens County.....	July 5-Aug. 22...	3	.....
Stillwater County.....	Sept. 13-19...	1	.....
Swift County.....	July 26-Aug. 1...	1	.....
Todd County.....	June 28-Aug. 22...	8	.....
Washington County.....	June 14-Oct. 3...	3	.....
Winona County.....	Aug. 9-Sept. 5...	7	.....
Wright County.....	June 28-Aug. 8...	5	.....
Total for State .....	.....	264	1	
Total for State, same period, 1903.	.....	494	8	
Missouri:				
St. Louis.....	June 12-Oct. 22...	114	14	
Total for State .....	.....	114	14	
Total for State, same period, 1903.	.....	36	.....
Montana:				
Beaverhead County.....	Apr. 1-June 30...	1	.....
Cascade County.....	July 1-Sept. 30...	1	.....
Chouteau County.....	Apr. 1-June 30...	1	.....
Fergus County.....	July 1-Sept. 30...	19	.....
Flathead County.....	Apr. 1-Sept. 30...	4	.....
Gallatin County.....	Apr. 1-June 30...	1	.....
Jefferson County.....	July 1-Sept. 30...	2	.....
Madison County.....	Apr. 1-June 30...	1	.....
Missoula County.....	Apr. 1-June 30...	1	.....
Silverbow County.....	Apr. 1-June 30...	3	.....

November 4, 1904

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Montana—Continued.				
Sweet Grass County	Apr. 1-June 30...	1	-----	
Valley County	Apr. 1-June 30...	1	-----	
Total for State .....	.....	36	-----	
Total for State, same period, 1903.	.....	1	-----	
Nebraska:				
Omaha	June 12-Aug. 13..	13	-----	
South Omaha	June 12-July 9..	4	-----	
Total for State .....	.....	17	-----	
Total for State, same period, 1903.	.....	9	-----	
New Hampshire:				
Manchester	June 12-Aug. 6..	18	-----	
Total for State .....	.....	18	-----	
Total for State, same period, 1903.	.....	28	-----	
New Jersey:				
Jersey City	June 13-24.....	4	-----	One imported from Balti- more.
Total for State .....	.....	4	-----	
Total for State, same period, 1903.	.....	35	5	
New York:				
Buffalo	June 12-Oct. 10..	5	-----	
Cuba	May 1-30.....	1	-----	
New York	June 19-Oct. 15..	16	3	
Niagara Falls	June 19-July 16..	2	1	
Yonkers	May 1-30.....	1	-----	
Total for State .....	.....	23	6	
Total for State, same period, 1903.	.....	18	-----	
North Carolina:				
Alamance County	May 1-31.....	2	-----	
Alleghany County	May 1-31.....	7	-----	
Anson County	May 1-June 30	3	-----	
Ash County	May 1-June 30	65	-----	
Bladen County	June 1-30.....	12	-----	
Brunswick County	Aug. 1-31.....	3	-----	
Buncombe County	May 1-June 30	28	-----	
Burke County	June 1-30.....	3	-----	
Cabarrus County	June 1-30.....	1	-----	
Catawba County	May 1-June 30	6	-----	
Chatham County	May 1-31.....	14	-----	
Cleveland County	May 1-Aug. 31	8	-----	
Davidson County	May 1-June 30	3	-----	
Davie County	June 1-30.....	1	-----	
Duplin County	May 1-31.....	1	-----	
Durham County	May 1-Aug. 31	12	-----	
Forsyth County	May 1-June 30	25	-----	
Gaston County	May 1-June 30	13	-----	
Greene County	Aug. 1-31.....	-----	-----	Present; No. for August not given.
Guilford County	May 1-June 30	23	-----	
Haywood County	June 1-Aug. 31	12	-----	
Henderson County	May 1-31.....	1	-----	
Jackson County	June 1-Aug. 31	130	-----	
Johnston County	May 1-Aug. 31	4	-----	
Macon County	Aug. 1-31.....	5	-----	
Mecklenburg County	May 1-Aug. 31	2	-----	
Mitchell County	May 1-Aug. 31	6	-----	
Nash County	May 1-31.....	1	-----	
New Hanover County	May 1-Aug. 31	5	-----	
Person County	May 1-June 30	33	-----	
Pitt County	May 1-June 30	5	-----	
Richmond County	May 1-31.....	4	-----	
Robeson County	June 1-30.....	25	-----	
Rockingham County	June 1-30.....	8	-----	
Rutherford County	May 1-31.....	2	-----	
Scotland County	June 1-Aug. 31	3	-----	
Stanly County	May 1-31.....	2	-----	
Surry County	June 1-30.....	13	-----	
Swain County	May 1-Aug. 31	10	-----	

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
North Carolina—Continued.				
Wake County	June 1-30.....	1	.....
Washington County	May 1-31.....	1	.....
Wilkes County	May 1-June 30.....	12	.....
Total for State		515	.....
Total for State, same period, 1903.		319	.....
North Dakota:				
Benson County	Aug. 1-31.....	1	.....
Bottineau County	May 1-31.....	9	.....
Cass County	May 1-June 30.....	12	.....
Grand Forks County	May 1-31.....	2	.....
McHenry County	July 1-31.....	1	1	
Pembina County	July 1-31.....	3	.....
Ransom County	May 1-31.....	6	1	
Stutsman County	May 1-31.....	2	.....
Traill County	May 1-July 31.....	10	.....
Walsh County	May 1-31.....	21	.....
Wells County	June 1-30.....	1	.....
Total for State		68	2	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		112	.....
Ohio:				
Adams County	Apr. 10-July 2.....	1	.....
Allen County	July 2-Sept. 3.....	14	.....
Ashtabula County	Apr. 10-July 2.....	1	.....
Athens County	Apr. 10-Sept. 3.....	71	.....
Auglaiz County	July 2-Sept. 3.....	1	.....
Belmont County	Apr. 10-July 2.....	8	.....
Butler County	Apr. 10-July 2.....	4	.....
Carroll County	Apr. 10-July 2.....	11	.....
Champaign County	Apr. 10-July 2.....	2	.....
Clark County	Apr. 10-July 2.....	3	.....
Columbiana County	Apr. 10-Sept. 30.....	10	.....
Coshocton County	Apr. 10-July 2.....	96	.....
Crawford County	Apr. 10-Sept. 3.....	42	.....
Cuyahoga County	Apr. 10-July 2.....	35	3	
Franklin County	Apr. 10-Sept. 3.....	91	.....
Fulton County	Apr. 10-July 2.....	7	.....
Gallia County	Apr. 10-July 2.....	2	.....
Greene County	July 2-Sept. 3.....	3	.....
Guernsey County	Apr. 10-Sept. 3.....	44	.....
Hamilton County	June 18-Oct. 21.....	12	1	
Hardin County	Apr. 10-July 2.....	1	.....
Hocking County	Apr. 10-July 2.....	92	1	
Holmes County	Apr. 10-July 2.....	3	.....
Jackson County	Apr. 10-July 2.....	1	.....
Knox County	Apr. 10-July 2.....	1	.....
Lawrence County	Apr. 10-July 2.....	60	4	
Licking County	Apr. 10-July 2.....	24	.....
Lorain County	Apr. 10-Sept. 3.....	4	1	
Lucas County	Apr. 10-Oct. 8.....	14	.....
Mahoning County	Apr. 10-July 2.....	47	.....
Marion County	Apr. 10-July 2.....	24	1	
Miami County	Apr. 10-Sept. 3.....	14	.....
Montgomery County	Apr. 10-Sept. 3.....	123	17	
Morgan County	Apr. 10-July 2.....	12	.....
Morrow County	Apr. 10-July 2.....	1	.....
Muskingum County	Apr. 10-Aug. 13.....	17	.....
Noble County	Apr. 10-July 2.....	88	.....
Ottawa County	Apr. 10-July 2.....	37	.....
Perry County	Apr. 10-Sept. 3.....	66	2	
Pike County	July 2-Sept. 3.....	1	.....
Putnam County	Apr. 10-July 2.....	1	.....
Richland County	Apr. 10-July 2.....	3	.....
Ross County	Apr. 10-Sept. 3.....	27	.....
Scioto County	Apr. 10-Sept. 3.....	4	.....
Shelby County	Apr. 10-July 2.....	55	.....
Stark County	Apr. 10-July 2.....	9	.....
Summit County	Apr. 10-July 2.....	2	.....
Trumbull County	Apr. 10-July 2.....	1	.....
Tuscarawas County	Apr. 10-July 2.....	30	.....
Van Wert County	Apr. 10-July 2.....	1	.....
Vinton County	Apr. 10-July 2.....	1	.....
Warren County	Apr. 10-July 2.....	7	.....
Washington County	Apr. 10-July 2.....	7	1	
Williams County	Apr. 10-July 2.....	64	.....

May 1, 1903, to May 1, 1904,
5,370 cases, 69 deaths.

November 4, 1904

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Ohio—Continued.				
Wood County	Apr. 10-July 2...	1	.....
Wyandot County	Apr. 10-July 2...	4	.....
Total for State		1,305	31	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		939	37	
Pennsylvania:				
Allegheny County	June 19-25.....	2	.....
Blair County	June 19-July 2..	2	.....
Cambria County	June 19-Aug. 6..	6	.....
Dauphin County	June 26-Oct. 22..	3	.....
Lycoming County	July 3-Sept. 3..	3	.....
Philadelphia County	June 19-Oct. 29..	19	5	
Total for State		35	5	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		2,091	273	
Rhode Island:				
Providence	Sept. 11-17.....	1	.....
Total for State		1	.....
Total for State, same period, 1903.		.....	.....
South Carolina:				
Camden	Sept. 18-24.....	1	.....
Greenville	Sept. 25-Oct. 1..	3	.....
Charleston	June 12-Aug. 31..	2	.....
Total for State		6	.....
Total for State, same period, 1903.		32	3	
Tennessee:				
Memphis	June 12-Sept. 24..	21	1	
Nashville	June 26-Oct. 8..	19	.....
Total for State		40	1	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		1,833	36	
Texas:				
San Antonio	June 1-Sept. 30 ..	5	.....
Total for State		5	.....
Total for State, same period, 1903.		53	1	
Utah:				
Ogden	May 1-June 30 ..	5	.....
Seven localities not named	July 1-31	26	.....
Eight localities not named	Sept. 1-30	24	.....
Total for State		55	.....
Total for State, same period, 1903.		46	.....
Washington:				
Adams County	May 1-31.....	4	.....
Clarke County	June 1-30.....	1	.....
Cowlitz County	May 1-31.....	1	.....
King County (Seattle included)	May 1-Aug. 31 ..	26	.....
Kittitas County	Aug. 1-31	2	.....
Lincoln County	May 1-Aug. 31 ..	8	.....
Pierce County (Tacoma in- cluded).	May 1-July 31 ..	8	1	
Skagit County	June 1-30	1	.....
Snohomish County	May 1-July 31 ..	4	.....
Spokane County (Spokane in- cluded).	May 1-Sept. 30 ..	23	5	
Walla Walla County	June 1-30	1	.....
Whatcom	Sept. 1-30	3	.....
Whitman County	May 1-Aug. 31 ..	7	2	
Yakima County	May 1-Sept. 30 ..	12	.....
Total for State		101	8	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		249	10	

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Wisconsin:				
Milwaukee	June 12-Oct. 24..	53	.....
Total for State		53	.....
Total for State, same period, 1903.	.....	1,720	12	
Grand total		3,626	95	
Grand total, same period, 1903.	.....	10,681	451	

Plague in the United States, as reported to the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, June 25 to November 4, 1904.

California. Summary: Calendar year, 1900, 22 cases, 22 deaths; 1901, 30 cases, 25 deaths; 1902, 41 cases, 41 deaths; 1903, 17 cases, 17 deaths; six months ended July 1, 1904, 8 deaths and 1 recovery. Last case reported March 1, 1904.

Yellow fever in the United States, as reported to the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, June 25 to November 4, 1904.

Six cases reported at Laredo, Tex. (including 1 imported from Minera), during the six months ended July 1, 1904. Last case reported during week ended March 18, 1904.

Weekly mortality table, cities of the United States.

FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

AFRICA.

Report from Cape Colony—Plague—Examination for plague-infected rodents.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, September 26, 1904.

The following report by the medical officer of health for the colony on the state of the outbreak of bubonic plague in the Cape Colony for the week ended September 24, 1904, is published for general information.

NOEL JANISCH,
Under Colonial Secretary.

Port Elizabeth.—No cases of plague were discovered during the week. At the plague hospital, 1 European male was discharged. Five cases remain under treatment. One hundred and fifty-nine rats (44 found dead) and 208 mice (8 found dead) were bacteriologically examined during the week, of which 43 rats and 5 mice proved to be plague-infected.

East London.—Plague-infected rodents continued to be found in the town during the week.

CAPE TOWN.

Harbor board area and shipping in harbor.—Five hundred and sixty-six rodents were examined; no plague infection was discovered.

Cape Town municipal area.—Six hundred and thirty-seven rodents were examined by the medical officer of health for the city; no plague infection was discovered.

Other districts.—No plague infection in man or animals was discovered.

J. A. MITCHELL,
Acting Medical Officer of Health for the Colony.

BRAZIL.

Reports from Bahia—Mortuary statistics—Plague and smallpox.

Consul Furniss reports, October 10 and 11, as follows:

During the week ended October 8, 1904, 96 bodies were interred in the Bahia cemeteries.

The causes given for interment were the following: Alcoholism, 1; aneurism, 4; arterio-sclerosis, 6; beriberi, 5; bronchitis, 1; cerebral congestion, 2; death by violence, 1; diarrhea and dysentery, 5; epilepsy, 2; fibroma, 2; hepatitis, 3; intestinal obstructions, 1; malarial fevers, 8; meningitis, 2; nephritis, 2; organic diseases of heart, 7; plague (verified), 1; plague (suspect), 2; puerperal fever, 1; pulmonary tuberculosis, 13; other tuberculosis, 1; senile debility, 5; septicæmia, 1; smallpox, 2; stillborn, 4; syphilis, 1; umbilical hemorrhage, 1; whooping cough, 1; other causes, 11.

During the same period there were reported 21 cases of smallpox, with 2 deaths.

Statistics for the month of August, 1904—Plague and smallpox.

Maximum temperature, 27.5° C.; minimum, 22° C.; average, 24.69° C. Average relative humidity, 76.3; rainy days, 5; rainfall, 21 mm.

Total deaths 522, as follows: Beriberi, 29; cancer and other malignant tumors, 7; debility, congenital, 11; debility, senile, 24; diseases of circulatory system, 56; diseases of digestive system, 75; diseases of nervous system, 40; diseases of respiratory system, 29; diseases of urinary organs, 15; erysipelas, 2; malarial fevers, 18; plague, 56; smallpox, 2; syphilis, 4; pulmonary tuberculosis, 68; tuberculosis, other, 5; whooping cough, 1; violent deaths, not suicides, 4; stillborn, 41; other causes, 35.

During the month there were 50 cases of smallpox, 53 cases of confirmed plague, and 34 cases of suspected plague.

Corrected statistics of plague in Bahia from occurrence of the first case to October 11, 1904.

JULY.

Number of cases bacteriologically verified as plague.....	27
Deaths during the month from same.....	9
Cases suspected as plague encountered dead by health officers, not examined bacteriologically, but considered as plague	8
Cases which had symptoms of plague, but bacteriologically did not prove to be such and not so considered.....	6
Total cases considered as plague.....	35
Total deaths considered as plague	17

AUGUST.

Number of cases bacteriologically verified as plague.....	53
Deaths during month from verified cases.....	23
Cases suspected as plague encountered dead by health officers, not examined bacteriologically, but considered as plague	34
Cases which had symptoms of plague, but bacteriologically did not prove to be such and not so considered.....	8
Total cases considered as plague.....	87
Total deaths considered as plague	57

SEPTEMBER.

Number of cases bacteriologically verified as plague.....	17
Deaths during the month from verified cases.....	10
Cases suspected as plague, encountered dead by health officers, not examined bacteriologically, but considered as plague	12
Cases which had symptoms of plague but bacteriologically did not prove to be such and not so considered.....	5
Total cases considered as plague.....	29
Total deaths considered as plague	22

OCTOBER.

Number of cases bacteriologically verified as plague.....	4
Deaths during month from verified cases.....	2
Cases suspected as plague, encountered dead by health officers, not examined bacteriologically, but considered as plague	2
Total cases considered as plague	6
Total deaths considered as plague	4

The number of new cases seems to be diminishing and is confined to the locations where there have heretofore been cases.

Reports from Rio de Janeiro—Smallpox—Recrudescence of plague—Summary of work of the health department for the month of August, 1904—Plague and smallpox in Bahia.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Stewart reports, September 28 and October 5, as follows:

During the week ended September 24, the following vessels were inspected and issued bills of health from this office: On the 23d instant the American bark *Amy*, for Baltimore, with a cargo of coffee, no passengers; 2 new members of the crew shipped here; all members of crew requiring vaccination were vaccinated before departure, and the captain was furnished with a supply of vaccine in case it should be needed during the voyage. On the 24th instant the British steamship *Thespis*, for New York, with a cargo of coffee, 1 new member of the crew taken on here, 5 first-class and 4 steerage passengers from this port, and having had no members of the crew, except the captain and the new man taken on at this port, ashore in this port. All steerage passengers examined by me in this office before purchasing tickets.

These were the only vessels leaving this port for the United States during the week under consideration.

The only information of a sanitary character from Bahia during the week was a statement that on the 22d of this month there were 22 cases of bubonic plague under treatment at the hospital, and that up to the 15th of the month there had been 221 deaths in the city, of which number 9 were due to plague, 2 to suspected cases of plague, 2 to variola, 19 to beriberi, and the same number to tuberculosis.

Mortality report of Rio de Janeiro, week ended September 25, 1904.

There were in all during the week 391 deaths. Of this number none was caused by yellow fever, although there were two new cases of this disease, both of which were taken to São Sebastião Hospital, making a total of 3 cases under treatment in this hospital at the close of the week. There were 25 new cases of plague, with 12 deaths, and a total, at the end of the week, of 51 cases under treatment at Hospital Paulo Candido. This recrudescence is most unfortunate, and as yet I do not see to what determining cause it can be traced.

Variola caused 115 deaths, with a total of 346 new cases, at the close of the week there being 358 cases of smallpox in Hospital São Sebastião and some few cases in temporary hospitals, the disease having outrun the capacity of São Sebastião.

Two deaths were caused by measles, 4 by whooping cough, 13 by grippe, 2 by enteric fever, 1 by dysentery, 2 by beriberi, 1 by leprosy, 7 by malarial fevers, and 45 by tuberculosis. There were no deaths from scarlet fever or diphtheria.

The deaths were divided as follows: Males 243, females 148. Natives 320, foreigners 71. Less than 1 year of age, 66; more than 1 and up to 5 years, 54; 5 to 10, 28; 10 to 20, 41; 20 to 30, 60; 30 to 40, 37; 40 to 50, 35; 50 to 60, 28; more than 60 years of age, 42.

By localities as follows: In homes, hotels, etc., 246; in civil hospitals, 79; in military hospitals, 7; in Santa Casa da Misericordia, 51; in asylums, convents, etc., 5; in vessels in port, none, and in localities unknown, 3.

The daily average of deaths was 55.85, in comparison with 53 for the preceding week and with 49.57 for the corresponding week last year.

This number of deaths would give a yearly coefficient of 24.04 for 1,000 of the population reckoned at the estimated figures of 850,000.

The highest range of the thermometer was on the 25th instant, 29.5° C., and the lowest on the same day, 18.1° C., with an average for the week of 21.88° C.

The rainfall for the week amounted to 11.75 mm., a daily average of 4.94 mm.

During the week ended October 1, 1904, the following vessels were inspected and issued bills of health from this office:

On the 26th ultimo the British steamship *Soldier Prince*, for New York, with a cargo of coffee, no passengers, and no change in the personnel of crew here, and with no one ashore except the captain; on the same date the British steamship *Strabo*, for New York, with coffee, no passengers, and no change in the crew lists here, and no one ashore except the captain; on the 27th ultimo the American barkentine *Glad Tidings*, for Baltimore, with coffee, no passengers, and 3 men taken on the crew here; all vaccinated before leaving and a supply of vaccine given to the captain; on the same date the American barkentine *Julia Rollins*, with coffee, for Baltimore, with no passengers and 2 new men taken on crew here, and same precautions observed as in respect to the *Glad Tidings*; on the 29th ultimo the British steamship *Bellagio*, for New York, with a cargo of coffee, no member of the crew taken on here, and no passengers, and no one ashore except the captain, and on the same date the British steamship *Hazelwood*, for New York, with coffee, no passengers, no one ashore except captain, and no change in the personnel of crew.

No other vessels left this port for United States or Cuban ports during the week under consideration.

In regard to the plague in Bahia, the conditions remain about the same. The latest dispatches received state that during the month of September there were 28 suspected cases of plague in Bahia, and of this number 18 were confirmed by bacteriological examination. Of this number but 3 cases had a fatal termination.

In regard to variola in Bahia, the following are the figures for the month of September: At the beginning of the month there were 28 cases under treatment in the smallpox hospital, 66 cases entered during the month, 45 were discharged as cured, 4 died, and 45 cases remained in the hospital at the close of the month.

Mortality report of R'o de Janeiro, week ended October 2, 1904.

The figures for smallpox are a trifle lower than of late, but, on the other hand, bubonic plague has apparently taken a new lease of life and the figures are increasing every week.

There were in all during the week 434 deaths. Of this number none was caused by yellow fever, of which disease there were no new cases and but 1 old case remaining in the hospital, none from scarlet fever, diphtheria, or croup, choleraic diseases of children, or leprosy. Variola caused 132 deaths with 309 new cases reported, leaving at the close of the week 346 cases under treatment. Bubonic plague caused 12 deaths, the same number as last week, with 31 new cases, an increase of 6 over the preceding week. At the close of the week there were 60 cases under treatment at Paulo Candido Hospital.

Grippe caused 6 deaths; measles, 2; whooping cough, 1; enteric fever, 1; dysentery, 1; beriberi, 3; malarial fevers, 2, and tuberculosis, 60. The deaths were divided as follows: Males, 269; females, 165; natives, 352; foreigners, 80, and nationality unknown, 2. By ages: Up to one year of age, 75; from 1 to 5 years, 68; 5 to 10, 18; 10 to 20, 45; 20 to 30, 70; 30 to 40, 50; 40 to 50, 40; 50 to 60, 19; more than 60 years of age, 45, and age unknown, 4. By localities, as follows: In homes, hotels, etc., 272; in civil hospitals, 99; in military hospitals, 7; in Santa Casa da Misericordia, 50; in asylums, convents, etc., 2; in vessels in port, none, and in places unknown, 4. The daily average number of deaths for the week was 62, compared with 55.85 during the previous week, and with 47.28 during the corresponding week of 1903. This number gives an annual coefficient per 1,000 of the population, estimated at 850,000, of 26.69.

The highest range of the thermometer was on the 27th ultimo, 33.8° C., the lowest on the 29th ultimo, 19.7° C., with an average for the week of 24.27° C. The total rainfall for the week was 29.41 mm., with a daily average of 4.20 mm.

Report of the health department of Rio de Janeiro for the month of August, 1904.

The sanitary condition of Rio, as exemplified by the mortality numbers, has not been satisfactory during August. The outbreak of variola has in this month attained its highest figures, having caused 608 deaths. In addition to this great cause of the increase in the mortality of the city, there has been a notable augmentation in the number of deaths from bubonic plague and from diphtheria.

A considerable increase in the number of cases of plague began to be observable in the early portion of the month. However, the total number of plague deaths occurring in August of this year is considerably less than the number of deaths produced by this disease in August of the year 1903, being 15 in comparison with 23.

In regard to the increase in the number of deaths from diphtheria, it should be borne in mind that diphtheria is a relatively rare disease in Rio de Janeiro.

Yellow fever caused but one death during the entire month. In comparison with the mortality from infectious diseases during the month of July, the figures are as follows: Yellow fever 1 death, compared with 4 in July; plague 16, as against 8 in July; variola, 608 against 454; measles, 3 against 4; scarlet fever, 2 against none; whooping cough, 4 against 3; diphtheria and croup, 15 against 5; grippe, 53 against 69; enteric fever, 5 against 4; dysentery, 7 against 13; beriberi, 5 against 11; leprosy, none against 3; malarial fevers, 35 against 29, and tuberculosis, 228 against 197 in July, 1904.

The health department made 20,044 domiciliary visits in August in comparison with 31,368 in July. Of this number, 7,776 visits were made by the sanitary police, and the remainder by the vigilancia; 26,564 persons were inspected, 6,536 persons were vaccinated and revaccinated against variola, and 1 against plague. The following notifications of infectious disease were received at the central office, total, 1,511, including 1 of yellow fever, 36 of plague, 1,309 of variola, 32 of diphtheria, 2 of enteric fever, 100 of tuberculosis, 11 of malarial fever, 12 of measles, and 2 of scarlet fever, in comparison with the

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following notifications of infectious diseases received during the previous month: Yellow fever 11, plague 18, variola 1,038, enteric fever 5, diphtheria 7, leprosy 3, tuberculosis 96, malarial fevers 1, measles 29, beriberi 1.

The central disinfection establishment disinfected 9,700 pieces of clothing, and destroyed by fire 1,379 articles of clothing. Up to the last day of the month 211,896 rats had been brought in and killed.

The bacteriological laboratory made 66 examinations in suspected cases of bubonic plague, and of this number 36 were thus confirmed.

The brigade against mosquitoes cleansed 3,476 localities where yellow fever deaths had occurred in previous epidemics. They also destroyed 54 foci of larvae, and made but one visit of sanitary vigilance.

They also cleansed 62,054 ralos and 83,089 tinas, they washed out 51,331 automatic water boxes and registers, 207 water tanks, 29,629 tanques, and 2,766 other classes of water containers. In this kind of work there was expended more than 1,757 kilograms of pyrethrum, 38,491 kilograms of sulphur, 1,598 liters of alcohol, and 20 liters of petroleum.

Sixty-nine vessels were disinfected in port, and on land by means of the same style of apparatus 46 streets were cleansed, 1,409 gratings being removed, and 32 deposits of filth, in all 178 carts of filth and dirt being taken out of the rain-water conduits in these streets.

The isolation hospitals received during the month of August 655 persons ill with variola, 27 with plague, and none from yellow fever. Of those isolated, 333 cases of variola died and 7 cases of plague also proved fatal. At the end of the month there remained under treatment 314 cases of variola and 21 of plague.

The total mortality for the month was 1,836. The centigrade thermometer attained as its maximum in August 31.8°, as its minimum 14.5°, and as its average 20.86° C.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

Report from Belize, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Carson reports as follows: Week ended October 20, 1904: Present officially estimated population, 8,500; number of deaths, 8; prevailing disease, malarial fever of mild type and phthisis pulmonalis; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, fairly good.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
Oct. 14	Anselm.....	40	3	5	0
14	Tarstoon	35	0	1	0
20	Belize	18	0	0	0
20	Matador.....	35	0	1	0

CHINA.

Report from Hongkong—Plague and smallpox—Quarantine measures.

Passed Assistant Surgeon White reports, September 26, as follows: The health report for the week ended September 17, 1904, records 4 cases of plague and 4 deaths; diphtheria 1 case, 1 death; smallpox

1 case, 1 death—imported. Bangkok has revoked the regulations respecting plague in Hongkong, and has revived the former practice of inspection at Peknam for quarantine at Kophai.

Emigrants recommended for rejection.

Number of emigrants per steamship *China* recommended, September 15, for rejection: For Honolulu, 6; for San Francisco, 104.

CUBA.

Report from Cienfuegos—Inspection of vessels—Malarial fever on schooner Arona from Mobile.

Acting Assistant Surgeon McMahon reports, October 25, as follows: During the week ended October 22, 1904, two vessels were inspected, with a total crew of 59, and bills of health issued to the United States, in good sanitary condition and no sickness. The schooner *Arona* arrived here from Mobile on October 17, and the captain sent two of his crew to the hospital here for treatment. One had malarial fever.

Reports from Habana—Enteric fever on steamship Morro Castle.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Echemendia reports, October 20, 26, and 27, as follows:

Week ended October 15, 1904.

Vessels inspected and bills of health issued.....	16
Crew of outgoing vessels inspected.....	665
Passengers of outgoing vessels inspected.....	365
Pieces of freight passed	67

Mortuary report of Habana for the week ended October 15, 1904.

Disease.	Number of deaths.
Tuberculosis	18
Meningitis	5
Bronchitis	2
Pneumonia	6
Cancer	3
Cachexia	3
Diphtheria	1
Enteritis	1
Pernicious fever	1

Total number of deaths, 84.

Week ended October 22, 1904.

Vessels inspected and bills of health issued.....	22
Crew of outgoing vessels inspected.....	830
Passengers of outgoing vessels inspected.....	450
Pieces of freight passed	876

From the Ward Line steamship *Morro Castle*, arrived at this port on October 19 from New York, 1 man of the crew was landed on the 20th suffering from enteric fever and was taken by the Cuban service to Las Animas Hospital.

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Mortuary report of Habana for the week ended October 22, 1904.

Disease.	Number of deaths.
Tuberculosis	25
Meningitis	3
Bronchitis	2
Pneumonia	4
Cancer	5
Enteric fever	4
Paludic fever	1
Cachexia	2

Total number of deaths, 101.

OCTOBER 27, 1904.

History of yellow fever case at Punta de Sal, Santiago.

I have just been informed by Dr. Hugo Roberts, chief quarantine officer of the Island of Cuba, that he has received a letter from Doctor Caminero, medical officer of the port of Santiago, reporting a case of yellow fever at Punta de Sal.

On receipt of this report the Superior Board of Health of the Island of Cuba immediately sent Doctor Guiteras to examine the case, and he has wired that all the symptoms are of yellow fever, but he is not yet able to confirm the diagnosis.

From all the information I can get, no vessel has arrived in Santiago from infected yellow fever ports since September, 1904, and I find it strange that yellow fever should develop without any cause to propagate it.

As soon as I can get further particulars I will immediately forward them to you.

[Translation.]

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, October 24, 1904.

Dr. HUGO ROBERTS,
Chief Quarantine Officer, Habana.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that to-day at 7 a. m. I went to Punta de Sal, port of Las Minas de Cobre, with the object of examining a case reported as suspicious to the commission of infectious diseases.

The patient, native of the United States, aged 24 years, arrived at this port on September 23 by the American steamship *Orizaba*.

He went immediately to Punta de Sal, and after his arrival at that place made several visits to Santiago.

On Sunday the 16th instant he was in this city. He said he took some beer and other drinks to excess.

On Tuesday the 18th instant he had to stop working on account of feeling ill, but no physician was called in until Thursday the 20th, on which day he had a high fever, 40.2; pulse 92, frontal headache, rachialgia, flushed face, bilious vomiting, epistaxis, injected eyes, great restlessness, and scanty urine, but without albumin. He continued in this condition until Saturday, when Doctor Bisbee called Doctor Agostini in consultation, and on Sunday the case was reported as one of suspected yellow fever.

The commission of infectious diseases went to Punta de Sal, examined the patient, and found all the symptoms as described above, and in addition a great quantity of albumin in the urine.

In consequence of the condition of the patient he was transferred to the lazaretto of Cayo Duan, and place previously occupied by him was disinfected.

We have not been able to discover where he got the infection.

I am, yours, very respectfully,

H. S. CAMINERO,
First Medical Officer of the Port.

OCTOBER 29, 1904.

The diagnosis of the case of yellow fever in Santiago de Cuba, diagnosed as such by the commission of infectious diseases, has been confirmed by Dr. Juan Guiteras, chief of the superior board of health of the island, according to a telegram received yesterday. I have been making investigations as to the vessels which have entered the port of Santiago, and have been furnished with a list by the chief quarantine officer of Cuba, which I herewith inclose. By this list you will see that during the month of October one schooner arrived from Barahona, Santo Domingo, and two schooners from the Haytian port, Port au Prince, the last two bringing passengers.

Though no yellow fever has been reported from these countries, there may be a probability that it might have been introduced in that way, in spite of the vigilance of the chief quarantine officer of Cuba, who has done all in his power to keep out infectious diseases.

HABANA, CUBA, *October 29, 1904.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the diagnosis of yellow fever has been confirmed in the case of the foreman of the Cobre Mines Company at the landing place of that company, in Punta de Sal, in the Bay of Santiago. The telegram from Doctor Guiteras, dated 27th, confirms the diagnosis, stating:

"Diagnosis confirmed. Impossible to ascertain source of infection. Shall see to-morrow about vessels mentioned in your telegram. No signs of yellow fever in city of Santiago nor at Punta de Sal. I believe there is no other case. Patient has only had chances of infecting mosquitos at Punta de Sal, distant 6 miles from the city. There are only 9 nonimmunes at that place, all of whom have been placed in quarantine. Access of all nonimmunes cut off. Patient doing well."

This is the first case of this disease originated on the island since September, 1901, and every precaution is being taken to prevent its propagation.

Very respectfully,

CARLOS T. FINLAY,
Chief Sanitary Officer of the Island.

The SURGEON-GENERAL, Washington.

Report from Matanzas—Disinfection and vaccination on Spanish steamship José Gallart—Mortuary statistics.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Núñez reports, October 24, as follows:

During the week ended October 22, 1904, bills of health were issued to 3 vessels bound for United States ports.

The Spanish steamship *José Gallart*, bound from Barcelona, Spain, to New Orleans, via Cuban ports, landed at this port 8 passengers, whose baggage, consisting of 9 pieces, was disinfected by the Cuban quarantine service, and one passenger was revaccinated, in view of the prevalence of smallpox in Spain. This vessel also brought 160 immigrants for Santiago de Cuba from several Spanish ports. All the passengers were apparently in good health when leaving this port.

Some anxiety is manifested here due to the fact that Congress has adjourned without taking any action on the sanitation of the cities outside of Habana.

No quarantinable diseases have been reported.

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Mortuary statistics of Matanzas from October 10 to 20, 1904.

Causes of death.	Number.	Bertillon number.
Diphtheria.....	1	9
Broncho-pneumonia.....	1	92
Debility, senile.....	1	154
Enteritis, infantile.....	2	105
Tuberculosis, pulmonary.....	3	27
Enteritis, chronic.....	1	106
Tetanus.....	2	72
Cirrhosis of the liver.....	1	112
Bronchitis, capillary.....	1	90
Epithelioma of the tongue.....	1	39
Total.....	14	

Annual rate of mortality per 1,000, 10.64. Estimated population, 48,000.

Report from Santiago—Inspection of vessels—Case of yellow fever at Punta de Sal—Mortuary statistics.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Wilson reports, October 25, as follows:

During the week ended October 22, 1904, bills of health were issued to 7 vessels bound for the United States.

No quarantinable disease was reported.

Under a separate cover I mail to-day a report of a case of yellow fever diagnosed as such on October 23. Yesterday I was informed about it and telegraphed to you.

On the bills of health issued (beginning with No. 170) I have noted this case and have written under remarks, "One case of yellow fever at Punta Sal, across the bay. Removed to lazaretto at Cayo Duan." I have reported the condition of the port as "good," as one case is not sufficient to declare the port infected.

Since writing my report I have found that the patient arrived at Santiago on September 23 by the steamship *Orizaba*; that he had come from Idaho, spending only a few days in New York.*Mortuary report for the week ended October 22, 1904.*

Causes of death.	Number.	Bertillon number.
Tubercle of lungs.....	6	27
Cancerous cachexia.....	1	45
Meningitis.....	1	61
Tetanus, infantile.....	4	72
Cerebral anæmia.....	1	74b
Organic heart disease.....	1	79
Angina pectoris.....	1	80
Arterio-sclerotic.....	2	81
Broncho-pneumonia.....	1	92
Athrepsia.....	1	105a
Enteritis (2 years and over).....	1	106
Cirrhosis of liver.....	1	112
Ill-defined or unspecified.....	2	179
Total.....	23	

Annual rate of mortality for the week, 26.28 per 1,000; estimated population, 45,500.

History of yellow fever case at Punta de Sal.

I telegraphed yesterday that the local board of health had reported a case of yellow fever.

I write now to give you further details. Was sent for this morning by Dr. H. S. Caminero, port physician, to go to see the patient. On arriving at the quarantine office I found Dr. I. P. Agostini, chief of the municipal sanitary department, and Dr. Jose Bisbee, the attending physician. Together we got in the launch and went to see the patient at Punta de Sal, across the bay, about 2 miles from the city. A private railroad connects it with the mines at the village of El Cobre, about 12 miles west of Santiago. The nearest point on the bay is the lazaretto at Cayo Duan, about half a mile or three-quarters of a mile to the north. There has been no contagious disease in it for a long time. The copper mines at Cobre are now being worked, and the new foundry at Punta de Sal has just been started, so that the place is one of considerable activity, as there are a great many men employed in the two places, a large proportion of whom are not immune.

Doctor Bisbee read us the history of the case, from which he afterwards allowed me to copy the following notes:

S. A. F., 24 years old, white, single, American, living and working at Punta de Sal, where he is a foreman. He arrived in Cuba about one month ago by the steamship *Orizaba* from New York, where he had been a short time, having arrived from the West. He drinks a great deal of beer always. He is tall, heavy, well built, and looks very strong.

On Sunday, October 16, together with some friends, he came to Santiago to have a good time, and drank considerably more than usual.

October 17, Monday, he was feeling sick, but went to work. He had to give up soon, as he was feeling very sick. He was very feverish and restless.

October 18, Tuesday, he took a big dose of epsom salt, followed later by quinine, of which he took 60 grains in divided doses.

October 19, Wednesday, and October 20, Thursday, he continued feverish and restless.

As he continued sick, on October 20 Doctor Bisbee was called to attend him, and saw him for the first time about 5 p. m. He had then a temperature 40° C. (axilla), pulse 96. He was very restless, had passed little urine, tongue coated and dry, frontal headache, rachialgia, and marked epigastralgia.

Stopped quinine and ordered ammonium acetate, sponge baths, Vichy, and cold milk in small quantities.

October 21, Friday, temperature 40.2° C. (mouth), pulse 100 at 8.30 a. m. Same symptoms, urine scanty, but had no albumin. Ordered potassium bromide to quiet him.

Doctor Bisbee thought the case suspicious and called Doctor Agostini in consultation. They decided to reserve the diagnosis for twenty-four hours to observe the case.

In the afternoon the patient vomited for the first time, it was bilious; had slight epistaxis; urine scanty, no albumin; very restless. Temperature 40.2° C. (mouth); pulse 112 at 5.30 p. m. Ordered a dose of chloral to quiet the patient.

October 22 (Saturday), temperature 40° C. (mouth); pulse 100 at 8 a. m. Slept well all night; tongue somewhat coated and moist; less epigastralgia; passed little urine, no albumin; did not vomit all night; general condition good. Found out he had never been vaccinated. Began to think it was not a case of yellow fever. Ordered a tepid bath, to be repeated if the temperature did not go down; to drink vichy water. During the day he vomited several times; this was sometimes clear and sometimes bilious. While the doctor was there had another epistaxis.

The doctor did not see him again that day, but in the afternoon his condition was reported by telephone. His temperature had varied from 39.2° C. (mouth) to 39.7° C. Pulse 96.

October 23, Sunday, temperature 39.6° C. (mouth). Pulse 96 at 8.30 a. m. Still has epigastralgia; no more epistaxis; is very weak, though feeling better; less excited; urinated; tongue same; general condition good. This morning vomited once during

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the doctor's visit. He had a tepid bath which gave him great comfort. Had one dose of caffeine and phenacetine. Ordered two more baths if temperature kept up. Ordered vichy, apollinaris, and milk.

At 7 p. m. it was reported by telephone that his condition was serious and that he was very restless. Urine showed much albumin, by heating and adding nitric acid.

At 9 p. m. he was seen by the committee on contagious diseases. Temperature, 37.8° C. (mouth); pulse, 96; epigastralgia; spongy gums, bleeding on pressure; nervous; restless; insomnia; urine scanty and albuminous; a rash on abdomen, faint pink maculae; vomited blood during visit. Blood examined microscopically, did not find the parasite of malaria; haemoglobin, 90 per cent. Diagnosis of yellow fever was made. He had had nausea and frequent vomiting. Was ordered small quantities of vichy and small pieces of ice.

October 24, Monday: Temperature, 39.8° C. (mouth); pulse, 88 at 8.30 a. m. Feeling better. Decided to move him to Cayo Duan, which was done at 11 a. m., by boat. After removal he slept until 1 p. m., when he awoke and passed a bilious and liquid bowel movement. Urinated more than any other day; sweated profusely. At 2.30 p. m. vomited a little water he had drunk. At 3 p. m. temperature, 38.9° C. (mouth); pulse, 90. At 5 p. m. was seen by Doctors Echevarria, Dellunde, Suarez, Illas, Caminer, Agostini, and Bisbee. Temperature, 39° C. (mouth); pulse, 90; better; quiet; ordered vichy and ice.

October 25, Tuesday: Up to this point I have copied Doctor Bisbee's notes. This morning I was informed that the patient is holding his own, but the prognosis is still doubtful.

Dr. John Guiteras has been sent from Habana and will arrive about 10 p. m. to-day.

* * * * *

ECUADOR.

Report from Guayaquil—Inspection of vessels—Yellow fever—Death from yellow fever on British yacht Cavalier—Fumigation of coasting steamers bound for Panama discontinued—Permission to observe disinfection granted.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Gruver reports, October 7, as follows:
Week ended October 5, 1904.

Present officially estimated population, 60,000. Mortality from all causes, 51, as follows: Yellow fever, 1; pernicious fever, 3; infectious fever, 1; fevers (without classification), 7; grippé, 3; enteric diseases, 6; tuberculosis, 6; from all other causes, 24.

During the week 3 vessels cleared from this port as follows: October 1, British yacht *Cavalier* cleared for Panama with 19 crew and 1 (the owner) passenger. The master was ill with symptoms suspicious of yellow fever, but of which a positive diagnosis could not at the time be made. The vessel was fumigated in all parts by sulphur to kill mosquitoes, and the above facts were noted on the bill of health.

To-day a cable was received by the British consul stating that the captain had died at sea on October 3, two days after leaving this port. The cause as stated in the cable was yellow fever.

On October 3 the steamship *Ecuador*, a coasting vessel, cleared for Panama, via intermediate ports; crew, 53; cabin passengers, 30; steerage, 17; all told, 70. There were no passengers for Panama.

Surg. H. R. Carter, chief quarantine officer Isthmian Canal Commission, who was here investigating health conditions, agreed, because of the present condition of this city, to discontinue the fumigation of coasting steamers bound to Panama. For this reason the *Ecuador* was not fumigated.

On the same date the steamship *Chile* from Chilean and Peruvian ports cleared for Ancon, Canal Zone, with 3 cabin and 6 steerage passengers from this port, all in good health; vessel fumigated with sulphur.

A report has been received from Porto Viejo by the superior board of health that smallpox exists there, and that it is feared it will become epidemic. Porto Viejo is a small inland town a few miles from Manta, through which commercial intercourse is carried on between that place and Guayaquil and the Isthmus by coast steamers.

The board of health has rescinded its order, reported under cover of September 30, by which I was refused permission to board steamers in order to observe the disinfection.

GERMANY.

Reports from Berlin—Plague and cholera in various countries.

Consul-General Mason reports, October 17, 1904, as follows:

Plague and cholera.

Egypt.—During the period from September 10 to 16 there were registered in Alexandria 4 cases of plague and 2 deaths.

Mauritius.—During the period from July 8 to August 4, 8 cases of plague occurred on the island, with 6 deaths.

British South Africa.—In Cape Colony during the week ended August 20 a fatal case of plague occurred in Port Elizabeth.

Brazil.—In Rio de Janeiro, during the period from July 25 to August 21, there were registered 27 cases of plague and 12 deaths therefrom—a considerable increase as compared with the previous month.

Russia.—During the period from September 11 to 18 there occurred in the Trans-Caspian district 22 cases of plague, with 12 deaths.

Turkey.—According to Official Bulletin No. 35, of September 12, there have been registered 580 new cases of cholera (with 373 deaths), of which 212 cases (127 deaths) occurred in Bagdad, 78 cases (32 deaths) in Kisse, 68 cases (53 deaths) in Mossul.

Turkey.—Of the 2 cases of plague reported in the beginning of September in Smyrna, one terminated fatally on September 9. Up to September 28, 3 fresh cases had been reported. Two of the patients died, on the 16th and 24th. Further cases are reported to have occurred, but are being concealed by the sanitary authorities.

Egypt.—During the week ended September 30, there were registered in Alexandria 4 cases of plague (with 3 deaths).

Hongkong.—During the period from July 31 to August 27 there were registered 20 cases of plague (with 19 deaths).

Queensland.—During the week ended August 27 a fresh case of plague occurred in Brisbane.

Turkey.—According to Official Bulletins Nos. 36 and 37 of September 19 and 26, 933 fresh cases of cholera (with 644 deaths) have been registered since the date of the last report, of which 227 cases (156 deaths) occurred in Bagdad; 219 cases (156 deaths) in Mossul, and 100 cases (99 deaths) in Kiazmieh.

Great Britain.—On the steamer *Bishopsgate*, arrived in South Shields on September 19, a case of plague occurred among the crew. The vessel left Rosario on July 22 and reached Hamburg on August

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29. While in that port, plague-infected rats were found on board. The ship sailed from Hamburg on September 17. Up to that date no suspicious case of sickness had occurred on board.

Egypt.—Between September 17 and 23 there were registered in Alexandria 4 cases of plague (with 3 deaths); in Port Said, 1 case.

British India.—In the Bombay Presidency, during the fortnight ended September 10, there were registered 17,520 cases of plague (with 12,594 deaths), of which 130 cases (113 deaths) occurred in the city of Bombay and 11 cases (6 deaths) in Karachi. Since June the number of plague cases has increased from week to week.

British South Africa.—In Cape Colony, during the week ended August 27, 3 new cases of plague were registered in Port Elizabeth.

Queensland.—During the week ended August 20 there were registered 3 fresh cases of plague in Brisbane.

Russia.—In the trans-Caspian district, during the week ended September 25, there were registered 22 cases of cholera (with 11 deaths), of which 19 cases occurred in Merv.

In Baku, during the period from September 18 to 27, there were registered 60 cases of cholera (with 35 deaths).

Death rate of Berlin and other cities.

The death rate of Berlin for the week ended October 1 was lower than it has been at any time since June of last year, amounting, calculated on the year, to 13.2 per thousand of the population, as compared with 15.7 in the previous week. Of the large towns and cities of Germany, only Barmen, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Charlottenburg (with 11.8), and Schöneberg (with 10.4), had lower mortality figures than Berlin. The following cities had a considerably higher death rate than Berlin, viz., Hamburg, Stuttgart, Carlsruhe, Dresden, Leipsic, Hanover, Magdeburg, Düsseldorf, Munich, Nuremberg, Cologne, Bremen, Kiel, Halle, Breslau, Königsberg, as well as London, Paris, and Vienna. The decrease in the number of deaths was less marked among children in the first years of life, but mainly among the higher-age classes. The death rate among infants dropped from 5.2 per year and thousand to 4.4, thus being lower than the Hamburg, Munich, and Leipsic rate. Acute diseases of the respiratory organs again showed an increase, causing 56 deaths. Acute intestinal diseases, although claiming 91 victims, showed a decrease as compared with the figures of the previous week. Twenty-six infants and 2 adult persons succumbed to cholericine. Furthermore, there were registered 73 deaths from phthisis pulmonalis, 23 deaths from cancer, 2 deaths from influenza, 16 deaths from scarlet fever, 5 deaths from diphtheria, 3 deaths from measles, and 13 cases of enteric fever (no deaths).

GUATEMALA.

Report from Livingston, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Peters reports as follows: Week ended October 17, 1904. Present officially estimated population, 3,500; no deaths reported; prevailing diseases, malarial; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
Oct. 11	Colombia.....	18			
11	Anselm.....	40			
12	Hispania	21			

The *Anselm* and *Hispania* cleared from Puerto Barrios.

HAWAII.

Reports from Honolulu—Outgoing quarantine.

Chief Quarantine Officer Cofer reports, October 3, 10, and 17, as follows:

Week ended October 8, 1904. Vessels inspected and bills of health issued, 6; vessels disinfected, 1; cabin passengers inspected, 54; steerage passengers inspected, 64; crew inspected, 35; pieces of steerage passengers' baggage disinfected and passed, 65; pieces of crew's baggage disinfected and passed, 45; hides and skins disinfected, none; pieces of freight disinfected, 10; passengers and crew declined certification on account of fever, none.

Week ended October 15, 1904. Vessels inspected and bills of health issued, 1; vessels disinfected, 1; cabin passengers inspected, 3; steerage passengers inspected, none; crew inspected, 14; pieces of steerage passengers' baggage disinfected and passed, 10; pieces of crew's baggage disinfected and passed, 17; hides and skins disinfected, 215; pieces of freight disinfected, none; passengers and crew declined certification on account of fever, none.

Quarantine transactions in the Hawaiian Islands for the month of September, 1904.

HONOLULU.

(Incoming quarantine.)

Steam vessels inspected and passed	17
Crew on steam vessels	3,057
Passengers on steam vessels	4,433
Sailing vessels inspected and passed	10
Crew on sailing vessels	174
Passengers on sailing vessels	10
Sick in detention from last month	0
In detention from last month	0
Sick in detention for this month	0
In detention for this month	0
Pieces of baggage disinfected	0
Packages of freight disinfected	0
Vaccination	0
Steam vessels disinfected	0
Sailing vessels disinfected	0

HILO, HAWAII.

Steam vessels inspected and passed	1
Crew on steam vessels	37
Passengers on steam vessels	10
Sailing vessels inspected and passed	1
Crew on sailing vessels	13
Passengers on sailing vessels	0

November 4, 1904

KAHULUI, MAUI.

Steam vessels inspected and passed	1
Crew on steam vessels	29
Passengers on steam vessels	0
Sailing vessels inspected and passed	1
Crew on sailing vessels.....	18
Passengers on sailing vessels	0

LAHAINA, MAUI.

Steam vessels inspected and passed	0
Crew on steam vessels	0
Passengers on steam vessels.....	0
Sailing vessels inspected and passed.....	1
Crew on sailing vessels.....	12
Passengers on sailing vessels	0

Kihei, Koloa, and Mahukona no transactions.

HONDURAS.

Report from Ceiba, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Robertson reports as follows: Week ended October 15, 1904. Present officially estimated population about 4,000; 1 death; prevailing diseases, malarial, mostly mild type; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
Oct. 12	Katie	24	0	0	0
12	Rossina.....	28	2	0	0
13	Harald	21	6	0	0

Number of aliens sailing from this port during the week, 6.

Report from Puerto Cortes, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Carter reports as follows: Week ended October 18, 1904. Present officially estimated population, 2,125; no deaths; prevailing diseases, malarial fever of mild type and intestinal diseases; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
Oct. 13	Anselm.....	40	3	2	0
14	Espana	16	0	0	0
15	Hiram.....	14	0	3	0
17	Helen	20	3	0	0

Number of aliens sailing from this port during week, none.

INDIA.

Reports from Bombay—Sanitary commissioner appointed.

Acting Asst. Surg. Edward H. Hume reports, October 7, as follows: Maj. J. T. W. Leslie, M. B., of the Indian Medical Service, has been appointed as the first imperial sanitary commissioner with the government of India. The following paragraph from the government resolution sets forth their attitude:

The governor-general in council has, with the sanction of His Majesty's Government, determined upon the appointment of a separate sanitary commissioner with the government of India. His advice will be of value not only in settling, in consultation with the local governments and administrations, the principles on which an advance should be made, but also in giving effect to those principles, with due regard to local conditions and popular prepossessions. * * * But the sanitary commissioner's work will also have another and an equally important side, the organization and direction of research throughout India, which will steadily increase with the progress of the scheme already sanctioned for the establishment, on lines similar to those recommended by the plague commission, of fully equipped institutes for the study of health problems in India.

This scheme provides for a central laboratory devoted mainly to original research of a general character, and the manufacture of antivenene and certain curative sera. In each of the larger provinces there will be a provincial laboratory, the primary functions of which will be to conduct diagnosis and special research connected with local conditions. One of these, the laboratory at Parel, will also carry on the manufacture of plague prophylactic. If the scheme is to be efficiently worked and to produce results which will justify the expenditure incurred upon it, the whole body of institutions which it comprises must be under the control of a competent sanitary expert, who can supervise, organize, and coordinate the work.

Report from Calcutta—Inspection and fumigation of vessel—Cholera and plague mortality.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Eakins reports, October 6, as follows:

During the week ended October 1, 1904, bill of health was issued to the steamship *Rabenfels*, bound to Boston and New York, with a total crew of 51. The usual precautions were taken, Lascars' effects were fumigated, rat guards were placed on wharf lines, and cargo compartments fumigated.

During the week ended October 1, 1904, there were 3 deaths from plague and no deaths from cholera in Calcutta.

In Bengal during the week ended September 24, 1904, there were 350 cases and 305 deaths from plague.

In India during the week ended September 17, 1904, there were 14,029 cases and 10,671 deaths from plague.

ITALY.

Reports from Naples—Inspection of vessels—Infectious diseases in Italy and other countries—Quarantine—Ankylostomiasis in Germany—Plague on the steamship Bishopsgate in the River Tyne.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Eager reports, October 10 and 17, as follows:

During the week ended October 8, 1904, the following ships were inspected at Naples and Palermo:

November 4, 1904

NAPLES.

Date.	Name of ship.	Destination.	Steerage passengers inspected and passed.	Pieces of large baggage inspected and passed.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.	Number of steerage passengers recommended for rejection.
Oct. 4	Prinz Oskar.....	New York	353	95	650	8
6	Napolitan Prince	do	265	65	450	6
8	Perugia	do	244	105	550	9

PALERMO.

Oct. 7	Napolitan Prince.....	New York.....	296	50	350	32
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Infectious diseases in Italy.

Number of cases of infectious diseases in Italy for the month of June, 1904: Measles, 9,678; scarlatina, 1,124; smallpox, 1,403; enteric fever, 2,524; diphtheria, 1,177; puerperal fever, 183; pulmonary tuberculosis, 610; malarial diseases, 16,855; anthrax, 216, and glanders, 3.

For the week ended October 6, the following reports were officially registered:

Smallpox.--Some cases appeared in the provinces of Perugia, Rome, Genoa, Palermo, Bari, Catania, Potenza, Cosenza. Foci of infection are reported in many communes of the province of Lecce, among others, Francavilla, 35 cases; Ceglie, 69; S. Vito, 54; Brindisi, 15; S. Pancrazio, 12; Sava, 15, and Oria, 24. A few cases have occurred in Grottaglie, Latiano, Lizzano, Supersano, and Novoli in the same province.

Enteric fever.--There were cases in the provinces of Milan, Perugia, Arezzo, Torino, Belluno, Novara, Verona, Catania, Bergamo, Ravenna and Forli.

Measles.--In Capaci (Palermo) 80 cases were reported.

Diphtheria.--In Milan there were 10 cases; in Catania, 10; in Lamon (Belluno), 6; and a few cases in several other provinces.

Italian quarantine regulations.

By decree of September 28, 1904, Smyrna was declared infected with plague and quarantine regulations have been put in force against arrivals from that port.

Bubonic plague in Egypt.

Week ended September 22, 1904: Alexandria, 4 cases, 4 deaths; Port Said, 1 case on September 19; no cases reported elsewhere.

Quarantine regulations, Egypt.

By decision of the permanent committee of the sanitary board, dated September 20, 21, and 22, quarantine regulations have been put in force in Egypt against arrivals from Salaya, Porbander (India), and Smyrna.

Turkey—Plague, cholera, and smallpox.

At Smyrna, September 28, there were 2 cases of bubonic plague, with 1 death.

In the vilayets of Bagdad, Bassora, and Mossul, during the week ended September 3, there were 495 cases of Asiatic cholera, with 348 deaths.

A severe epidemic of smallpox is reported at Alexandretta. Vaccination is being performed with a view to limiting the prevalence.

India—Quarantine regulations.

Arrivals in India from Port Said are subject to medical inspection under orders dated September 20, 1904.

By decision of the sanitary board dated September 8, outgoing quarantine was put on at Clazomene lazaret for vessels sailing from Smyrna. The measures imposed include medical inspection, disinfection of soiled linen and personal effects of steerage passengers and crew, and destruction of rats and mice. The lazaret of Clazomene is near Smyrna. Moreover, vessels proceeding to Constantinople are afterwards inspected at the Strait of the Dardanelles and on arrival at Constantinople. Vessels bound to other parts of the Empire undergo medical inspection in the nearest port where a Government quarantine health officer is on duty.

Russia—Cholera and quarantine.

The town of Merv (Trans-Caspian Province) has been declared infected with Asiatic cholera.

Ships from Krassnowodsk proceeding to Russian ports of the Caspian Sea are compelled to call at Baku in order to receive directions for the sanitary measures to be adopted.

An observation station has been established at Kaachka and another 10 kilometers from Krassnowodsk, where passengers coming by the Trans-Caspian Railway are subject to medical inspection and disinfection.

The Russian frontier in the Trans-Caspian Province between Russia and Persia and Afghanistan was closed August 7. Passengers are allowed to pass through only at Tchatchly, Khunekesir, Urtik, Khiveabad, Thaatka, Serakhs, and Kuldja, where sanitary stations have been installed.

In order to adopt measures required to prevent an importation of cholera into the territory of the Russian Empire and to obtain uniformity of action on the Caspian Sea as well as in the Volga provinces, by order of the Emperor of Russia the medical inspector-general of the territory has been appointed to act also as a delegate.

Spain—Quarantine measures.

August 25. Measures against arrivals from Chile are suppressed.

No way—Quarantine regulations.

By decree dated August 25, Siam, Tonkin, Brisbane, Maryborough (Queensland), Valparaiso, Antofagasta (Chile), and the Brazilian ports were declared infected with plague.

November 4, 1904

Germany—Ankylostomiasis.

In the Arnsberg district 160 cases of ankylostomiasis were reported from August 3 to 17.

Luxemburg—Infectious diseases.

The following cases of infectious diseases were reported in Luxemburg from September 1 to 15: Enteric fever, 42 cases; diphtheria, 17 cases; whooping cough, 7 cases; and scarlatina, 57 cases.

England—Plague.

On September 14 the steamship *Bishopsgate* arrived in the river Tyne with one of her crew suffering from an illness which, on bacteriological investigation, proved to be bubonic plague. The vessel left Rosario, July 22, with a cargo of grain for Hamburg, calling at St. Vincent on the way. She arrived at Hamburg August 29, and on discharging her cargo some dead rats were discovered which were found to have died of plague. The vessel was treated for destruction of rats, and afterwards fumigated and cleared. She left Hamburg for South Shields September 17. Immediately on hearing of the case the local government board sent one of their medical inspectors to inquire into the circumstance. The patient was removed to the River Tyne Floating Hospital and all necessary action taken.

Week ended October 15, 1904:

NAPLES.

Date.	Name of ship.	Destination.	Steerage passengers inspected and passed.	Pieces of large baggage inspected and passed.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.	Number of steerage passengers recommended for rejection.
Oct. 12	Romanic	Boston.....	315	105	590	19
14	Königin Luise	New York	388	120	530	6
14	Gerty	do	723	25	380	12

PALERMO.

Oct. 15	Gerty	New York	92	25	125	9
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Italy—Infectious diseases.

The following cases of infectious diseases in Italy were officially registered during the week ended October 13, 1904:

Saintpox.—There were in Polignano (Bari), 2 cases; Matera, 5; Miglionico, 5; Pomarico, 2; Bernalda, 1; Grottola, 1; Grassano (Potenza), 1; and some cases are still reported from Palermo.

Enteric fever.—The disease is prevailing in the following provinces: Milan, Rome, Perugia, Bergamo, Novara, and Genoa. An epidemic is reported in Ostra (Ancona).

Diphtheria.—In Citta della Pieve were reported 10 cases; Castiglione del Lago (Perugia), 6; Chiusi (Arezzo), 9, and Valguarnera (Caltanissetta), 4.

Scarlet fever.—In Ceriemaggiore (Benevento), 11 cases were reported.

Anthrax.—At Siculiana (Girgenti), there were 2 cases.

Mortality in Italian cities.

Florence.—Month of July, 1904: Estimated population, 216,736 Total number of deaths 445, including measles, 1; enteric fever, 8; diphtheria, 3, and pulmonary tuberculosis, 43. Annual rate, 24.64 per mille.

Turin.—Month of July, 1904: Estimated population, 352,060. Total number of deaths, 569, including measles, 2; enteric fever, 17; pulmonary tuberculosis, 63. Annual rate, 19.08 per mille.

Infectious diseases in Norway.

Christiania.—During the month of August there were reported the following cases and deaths from infectious diseases: Enteric fever, 7 cases; scarlatina, 23 cases and 1 death; measles, 11 cases; whooping cough, 19 cases and 3 deaths; diphtheria, 52 cases and 2 deaths; diarrhoea, 681 cases and 67 deaths.

Infectious diseases in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Bosnia and Herzegovina.—Month of August, 1904: The infectious diseases reported numbered 1,137 cases, with 179 deaths, including smallpox, 13 cases and 1 death; diphtheria, 42 cases and 11 deaths; enteric fever, 108 cases and 9 deaths; dysentery, 80 cases and 21 deaths; and scarlatina, 385 cases and 86 deaths.

Egypt—Plague.

Following is the report of bubonic plague in Egypt for the week ended September 29, 1904: Alexandria, 3 cases with 2 deaths; no cases reported elsewhere in Egypt.

Egypt—Quarantine regulations.

By decision of the permanent committee of the sanitary board in Alexandria, dated September 26, plague quarantine regulations have been put in force against arrivals from Smyrna.

Turkey—Cholera.

For the week ended September 10, 580 cases of Asiatic cholera with 373 deaths were reported in Mesopotamia. In the vilayet of Bassora the epidemic is diminishing. A few cases only are reported at Muherija and Yok. In the vilayet of Bagdad 486 cases with 304 deaths were reported, 212 cases and 127 deaths occurring in the city of Bagdad. In the vilayet of Mosul there were 93 cases and 68 deaths, of which 68 cases and 53 deaths were in the city of Mosul.

Persia—Cholera.

In Resht, chief town of Gilan province, 120 to 140 deaths daily from Asiatic cholera are reported. The epidemic is prevailing at Senemdetsh, chief town of Persian Kurdistan, and at Enseli on the Caspian Sea.

November 4, 1904

The sanitary board of Constantinople was informed August 30 by the sanitary delegate appointed at Teheran, that the epidemic is diminishing there. In Kermanshah, from August 17 to 23, there were 3 deaths. The epidemic is disappearing after having claimed 6,800 victims. From the interior of Persia sporadic cases are reported.

Russian transcaspian province—Cholera.

From August 28 to September 4 there were 62 cases of Asiatic cholera with 43 deaths, and from September 4 to 11, 77 cases with 48 deaths. In the villages of the environs of Hassankuli, on the Caspian Sea, 36 Turcomans have died from cholera. The greatest number of cases have occurred in Merv and Bairam Ali. Sporadic cases were reported from the country between Ashabad and Amu Daria river.

Dutch East Indies—Quarantine regulations.

Dutch East Indies.—By decree of August 26 the port of Macao (China) was declared free from plague.

Straits Settlements—Quarantine regulations.

Straits Settlements.—August 11 the port of Fuchau (China) was declared to be infected with plague.

Belgium—Quarantine regulations.

Belgium.—By decree of the minister of agriculture, dated September 26, Smyrna was declared to be infected with plague. Arrivals from this port are subjected, at the quarantine stations of L'Escaut, Ostende, Newport, and Selzæte, to the precautionary measures prescribed by the Venice convention.

Malta—Quarantine regulations.

The deputy governor of Malta, acting on the advice of the council of health, has directed that the following regulations be observed as regards vessels and passengers:

Infected places.—The following countries and ports were declared to be infected: Arabia (excepting Perim and Aden), China, India, Alexandria (Egypt), Smyrna. All ports in the Persian Gulf.

INFECTED VESSELS.

Infected vessels are vessels which have or have had on board during the voyage or the preceding twenty days cases of cholera, yellow fever, plague, or any disease with symptoms which, in the opinion of the chief government medical officer, resemble the symptoms of the said diseases.

Vessels which are not allowed to enter the harbor, but are allowed to communicate with quarantine establishments: Infected vessels and vessels with pilgrims from the East, which do not carry a recognized medical officer.

Vessels allowed to load in quarantine.—Infected vessels carrying a recognized medical officer and not having on board an actual case of the diseases mentioned; vessels with pilgrims from the East which

carry a recognized medical officer; vessels from infected places not having on board an actual case of any of the diseases mentioned when arriving within ten days from date of departure; vessels arriving at Malta without a clean bill of health.

Vessels from infected places admitted to pratique.—Vessels without a clean bill of health, or from infected places, will be admitted to pratique after ten days from date of departure.

Pilots allowed to board vessels.—Pilots will be allowed to board the vessels referred to (as being allowed to load in quarantine) for the purpose of taking them into the quarantine harbor, subject to the following conditions: The pilot shall go direct from his boat to the bridge without holding communication with any person except the officers and crew of the vessel, and, after the vessel is moored, shall be taken in one of her boats to the lazaretto, where his clothes and person shall be disinfected. To prevent communication or contact with passengers, the master of the vessel shall cause the portion of the deck over which the pilot has to pass to be roped off, and shall exclude from such space and from the bridge all persons except the officers and crew of the vessel so long as the pilot is on board.

Medical inspection.—All vessels and passengers are subject to medical inspection on arrival.

Passengers.—Passengers who, according to the declaration of the captain of the vessel by which they arrive, embarked at ports beyond Suez or at Mediterranean ports east of Malta or at Sicily, Tripoli (Barbary States), and Tunis, shall, before landing, declare on oath before a marine police officer that they have not been in or have not communicated with an infected place within the last ten days. Otherwise they shall remain in quarantine until the expiration of ten days from the date of departure. Passengers arriving on board vessels without a clean bill of health, and the officers of such vessels, will be permitted to land after medical inspection, but will not be permitted to land any of their luggage or effects until the same shall have been thoroughly disinfected. This clause does not apply to deck passengers. Passengers not otherwise provided for are subjected to the restrictions applicable to the vessels on which they arrive. When twenty days have elapsed from the last case of plague, cholera, or other disease against which restrictions have been in force with regard to a country or place declared to be an infected place, a notice will be issued by the collector of customs to the effect that the place or port is no longer to be dealt with as infected. The word "passengers," as used in the notice, includes the officers and crew of vessels.

JAPAN.

Report from Yokohama—Inspection of vessels—Cholerine—Plague in Singapore.

Assistant Surgeon Moore reports, October 1, as follows:

During the week ended September 24, 1904, 5 vessels, having an aggregate personnel of 565 crew and 659 passengers, were inspected.

A few cases of cholerine have recently been reported from Kobe; the other principal seaports of Japan (excluding Formosa) seem to be free from grave quarantinable disease.

Official reports received here indicate the presence of plague in Singapore.

November 4, 1904

Report from Nagasaki—Emigrants recommended for rejection.

Sanitary Inspector Bowie reports, September 24, as follows:
Number of emigrants for Manila recommended for rejection, 13.

MEXICO.*Report from Tampico—Mortality—Malarial diseases, smallpox, uncinariasis, and tuberculosis.*

Passed Assistant Surgeon Goldberger reports, October 26, as follows:

During the fourteen days ended October 22, 1904, there were recorded 41 deaths, of which 2 were due to smallpox and 15 to malaria. Malaria, tuberculosis, and uncinariasis are the prevailing diseases. Malaria, however, is the chief cause of the morbidity and the mortality.

Of quarantinable diseases, smallpox is the only one of which I have any knowledge as present in this city or vicinity.

Station at Tampico ordered to be closed.

WASHINGTON, October 31, 1904.

GOLDBERGER, American Consulate, Tampico Mexico:

Close station to-day and return to Bureau.

WYMAN.

Report from Veracruz—Inspection of vessels—Mortality.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Lumsden reports, October 20, as follows:

During the week ended October 15, 1904, four vessels bound for United States ports were inspected and granted bills of health. One vessel, viz, the Danish steamship *Nordharet*, bound for Tampa, was fumigated with sulphur dioxide and certified on October 14.

No cases of yellow fever or of other quarantinable disease were reported in the port or vicinity.

During the two weeks ended October 15 there were recorded in the city of Veracruz 88 deaths (70.4 per 1,000, annual death rate) from all causes, including 2 from remittent fever, 13 from pernicious fever, 4 from malarial cachexia, 12 from diseases of the gastro-intestinal tract, 2 from pneumonia, and 14 from tuberculosis.

Station at Vera Cruz ordered to be closed.

WASHINGTON, October 31, 1904.

LUMSDEN, American Consulate, Vera Cruz, Mexico:

Close station to-day; report to Stoner, Ellis Island, for duty.

WYMAN.

PANAMA.

Report from Colon—Inspection of vessels—Sanitary conditions—A case of yellow fever in Panama.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Mohr reports, October 17, as follows:

During the week ended October 15, 1904, the following vessels have cleared for ports in the United States and have been granted bills of health:

British steamship *Craigneuk*, for Norfolk, October 10, with 23 crew and no passengers.

American steamship *Advance*, for New York, October 12, with 63 crew and 97 passengers.

Spanish steamship *Cataluña*, for Ponce, via South American ports, October 12, with 113 crew and 65 passengers.

British steamship *Matador*, for New Orleans, via Mexican ports, October 13, with 35 crew and 1 passenger.

Norwegian steamship *Ellis*, for New Orleans, via Limon, October 13, with 34 crew and no passengers.

During the week ended October 15, 1904, 5 deaths were reported, 3 of which occurred in the week previous, but were not reported promptly. The causes of death given were as follows: Fever, 1; rupture of aneurism, 1; stomach disease, 1; stillbirth, 1; not given, 1.

I have been officially notified by the chief quarantine officer that 1 case of yellow fever was reported in the city of Panama on the 12th instant. No cases have been reported in Colon.

Climatic conditions have continued favorable. Only one heavy shower of rain occurred during the week, and this was followed by strong southerly winds, with a clear sky, which very quickly dried the ground. My hospital reports show only minor troubles and but one case of malarial fever during the week.

Reports from Bocos del Toro, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Osterhout reports as follows: Week ended October 14, 1904. Present officially estimated population not obtainable; number of deaths, 5; prevailing disease, malarial fever; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage.
Oct. 9	Taunton	New Orleans.....	25	2	0	7
10	Brewster	Mobile, via Limon.	32	1	0	3
10	Sloop Orient	Colon.....	.....	3	0	(a)
13	Fort Gaines	Mobile.....	22	1	0	2
13	Beacon	do	29	0	0	0

a Not inspected.

One addition to crew of *Beacon* from this port.

Week ended October 20, 1904. Number of deaths, 2; prevailing diseases, malarial fevers; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

November 4, 1904

Bills of health were issued to the following vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage.
Oct. 15	Herald	Colon.....	..	60	0	(a)
16	Preston.....	New Orleans, La.....	29	2	0	8
18	Amaze.....	Colon.....	..	1	0	(a)
20	Fort Morgan	Mobile, Ala.....	23	0	0	0
20	Bradford	New Orleans, La.....	38	1	0	5

^a Not inspected.

(Steamship *Fort Morgan* shipped two extra men on crew from here; certificates inclosed.)

PERU.

Maritime disinfecting service established.

The following is received from the American legation at Lima, under date of September 20:

[Translation.]

LIMA, September 15, 1904.

Whereas the maritime disinfecting service has been established in the ports of Callao and Payta, and whereas it will shortly be established in a similar manner in Ilo, the time has arrived for collecting from the companies owning vessels and from shipowners the value of the articles consumed in the aforesaid service. In the meantime, until the legislative power arranges the tariffs or respective sanitary dues, it is

Resolved, The bureau of public works is charged with the collection of the value of the articles consumed in the disinfection of vessels in the ports of Callao and Payta, and of the services of the staff employed in its use, laying down the rules it may deem most convenient.

Let it be registered, communicated, and published.

BALTA.

Reports from Callao—Inspection of vessels—Plague—Transactions during the month of September, 1904.

Assistant Surgeon Lloyd reports, October 4 and 8, as follows:

Reports for the first fifteen days in September give 5 cases of plague as having occurred in Lima.

In Salaverry and Payta conditions are much improved. In the vicinity of Eten and Pacasmayo cases continue to occur.

The situation in Callao and Lima is practically unchanged.

During the two weeks ended October 1, 1904, eight new cases of plague occurred in Lima and one in Callao (provisional diagnosis).

At this writing, October 8, more than thirty days have elapsed since a case of plague was reported in Salaverry, and twenty-eight days since the last case was reported in Payta. In Eten and Pacasmayo cases are still occurring.

On September 28 the British steamship *Chile* was issued a bill of health after fumigation and inspection. Because this vessel failed to comply with the United States quarantine regulations on the day (advertised) of sailing the bill of health was withheld until the following morning in order to secure this compliance.

The plague situation in South America, though apparently somewhat improved, is practically unchanged in so far as the danger to other ports is concerned, and in my opinion restrictive measures should be continued until the general sanitary condition is improved, regardless of whether we have few cases of plague or many.

Transactions during the month of September, 1904.

Bills of health issued	7
Crews inspected	509
Passengers inspected	358
Vessels fumigated	7
Bills of health issued to vessels without fumigation	0

The baggage of all steerage passengers was disinfected. That of cabin passengers was inspected and much of it disinfected.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Report from Manila—Quarantine transactions, month of August, 1904.

Chief Quarantine Officer Heiser reports, September 22, as follows:

PORT OF MANILA.

Bills of health issued:

To steamers for—	
United States ports	6
Foreign ports	40
Domestic ports	153
To sailing vessels for—	
United States ports	3
Foreign ports	1
Domestic ports	22
Total	225

Vessels inspected:

Steamers from—	
United States ports	8
Foreign ports	43
Domestic ports	154
Sailing vessels from—	
United States ports	1
Foreign ports	0
Domestic ports	34
Total	240

Passengers on arriving boats inspected:

On steamers—	
Cabin	1,189
Steerage	3,948
On sailing vessels—	
Cabin	1
Steerage	66
Total	5,204

Persons vaccinated:

On steamers—	
Crew	313
Passengers	59

November 4, 1904

Persons vaccinated—Continued.

On sailing vessels—	
Crew	121
Passengers	0
<u>Total</u>	<u>493</u>
Crews on arriving steamers inspected	9,019
Crews on arriving sailing vessels inspected	402
Persons quarantined for observation, suspects and contacts	0
Persons bathed and effects disinfected	167
Vessels remaining in quarantine from July	0
Vessels detained in quarantine	0
Steamers disinfected	2
Sailing vessels disinfected	0
Steamers partially disinfected	1
Steamers fumigated to exterminate vermin	13
Sailing vessels fumigated to exterminate vermin	8
Cases of quarantinable diseases detected on vessels	0
Pieces of baggage disinfected on steamers	163
Pieces of baggage disinfected on sailing vessels	0
Pieces of baggage inspected and passed on steamers	43
Pieces of baggage inspected and passed on sailing vessels	0

(Outgoing.)

Vessels remaining in quarantine from July	0
Steamers sailing without quarantine inspected and passed	4
Sailing vessels sailing without quarantine inspected and passed	4
Steamers disinfected	4
Sailing vessels disinfected	4
Crew of steamers inspected	354
Crew of sailing vessels inspected	58
Passengers of steamers inspected	507
Passengers of sailing vessels inspected	0
Persons bathed and effects disinfected	508
Persons vaccinated	24
Pieces of baggage disinfected	947
Pieces of baggage inspected and passed	1,846

PORT OF CEBU.

Bills of health issued:

To steamers for—	
United States ports	3
Foreign ports	3
Domestic ports	124
To sailing vessels for—	
United States ports	0
Foreign ports	0
Domestic ports	20
<u>Total</u>	<u>150</u>

Vessels inspected:

Steamers from—	
United States ports	0
Foreign ports	4
Domestic ports	129
Sailing vessels from—	
United States ports	0
Foreign ports	1
Domestic ports	214
<u>Total</u>	<u>348</u>

Passengers on arriving boats inspected:

On steamers—	
Cabin	250
Steerage	801
On sailing vessels—	
Cabin	0
Steerage	522
Total	1,573

Crew on arriving steamers inspected.....	4,001
Crew on arriving sailing vessels inspected.....	1,437
Persons bathed and effects disinfected	10
Persons detained in quarantine	10
Persons vaccinated	32
Steamers disinfected	0
Sailing vessels disinfected	1
Steamers partially disinfected	1
Steamers fumigated to exterminate vermin.....	1
Sailing vessels fumigated to exterminate vermin.....	3
Vessels detained in quarantine	2
Cases of quarantinable diseases detected on vessels, plague.....	1
Cases of quarantinable diseases detected on vessels, leprosy	1

PORT OF ILOILO.

Bills of health issued:

To steamers for—	
United States ports.....	1
Foreign ports	7
Domestic ports.....	63
To sailing vessels for—	
United States ports.....	0
Foreign ports	0
Domestic ports.....	56
Total	127

Vessels inspected:

Stammers from—	
United States ports.....	0
Foreign ports	9
Domestic ports.....	59
Sailing vessels from—	
United States ports.....	0
Foreign ports	1
Domestic ports.....	72
Total	141

Passengers on arriving boats inspected:

On steamers—	
Cabin	300
Steerage	1,000
On sailing vessels—	
Cabin	0
Steerage	71
Total	1,371

Crew on arriving steamers inspected.....	2,449
Crew on arriving sailing vessels inspected.....	895
Persons vaccinated	121
Persons bathed and effects disinfected	0
Persons remaining in quarantine from July	0
Persons detained in quarantine	1
Persons remaining in quarantine August 31	0
Cases of quarantinable diseases detected on vessels, leprosy	1

November 4, 1904.

Vessels disinfected	0
Steamers fumigated to exterminate vermin.....	4
Sailing vessels fumigated to exterminate vermin.....	0
Vessels remaining in quarantine from July.....	0
Vessels entering quarantine	0

PORT OF JOLO.

Vessels inspected:

Steamers from—	
United States ports.....	0
Foreign ports	2
Domestic ports	2
Sailing vessels from—	
United States ports.....	0
Foreign ports	0
Domestic ports	3
Total	7

Passengers on arriving boats inspected:

On steamers—	
Cabin	3
Steerage	40
On sailing vessels—	
Cabin	0
Steerage	0
Total	43

Crew on arriving steamers inspected.....	185
Crew on arriving sailing vessels inspected.....	22
Vessels in quarantine	0

PORTO RICO.

Arrivals of immigrants at San Juan and subports.

Report of arrivals of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended October 22, 1904.

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of aliens.
Oct. 18	Southern Cross	Basse Terre, St. Christopher, British West Indies.	1
19	Philadelphia	La Guaira, Venezuela	1
19	Olinde Rodrigues	Puerto Plata, Dominican Republic	14
21	Julia	Sanchez, Dominican Republic	5
21	Cataluna	Habana, Cuba	2
	FAJARDO.	Limon, Costa Rica	3
7	Dolorito	La Guaira, Venezuela	3
	MAYAGUEZ.	St. Thomas, Danish West Indies	
16	St. Domingue	Sto. Domingo, Dominican Republic	10
	PONCE.		
19	Hispania	St. Thomas, Danish West Indies	2
20	Julia	Santiago, Cuba	5
		Habana, Cuba	1

BENSON H. SISSON,
Acting Commissioner.

Report from Ponce—Mortality during September, 1904.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Torres reports, October 14, through Chief Quarantine Officer King, as follows:

Number and causes of deaths in Ponce jurisdiction, city, playa, and surrounding country, during the month of September, 1904.

Diseases of:		Diseases of:	
Digestive system	23	Hydroemia	6
Respiratory system	13	Grippe	1
Circulatory system	9	Nephritis	1
Nervous system	6	Erysipelas	1
Anæmia, inanition	5	Metritis	2
Tuberculosis	12	Enteric fever	1
Congenital malformation	1	Inflammation, suppurative hepatic	1
Tetanus	10	Without official data	23
Cancer	2	Total	124
Old age	2		
Malarial fever	5		

September, 1903:

Deaths	115
Births	101

September, 1904:

Deaths	124
Births	116

WEST INDIES.

Report from Barbados—Inspection and fumigation of vessels—Health of the island.

Assistant Surgeon Ward reports, October 18, as follows:

During the week ended October 15, 1904, I inspected, and bills of health were issued to, 6 steamships and 2 sailing vessels, with 238 crew, 46 steerage, and 23 cabin passengers, of whom 1 crew, 40 steerage, and 15 cabin passengers were taken on at this port. A person suffering from a loathsome disease wishing a steerage passage was recommended for rejection.

On October 10 I fumigated and issued a certificate to the British steamship *Polycarp*, from Para, bound to Galveston in water ballast with 33 crew, all well; no passengers.

On the same day, October 10, I viséed the bill of health of the Republic of Panama, issued to the Royal Mail steamship *Orinoco*, bound to Colon, via ports in the West Indies, with 158 crew and 175 passengers. There was a case of tuberculosis of the lungs on board, in a cabin passenger for Jamaica. I issued 11 certificates of vaccination to deck passengers taken on at this port for Colon.

During the month of September there were 459 burials registered in the 11 parishes, with 42 stillbirths. The death rate for the month was 2.30.

There was a death from tuberculosis of the lungs on October 13, in the British garrison.

No quarantinable diseases have been reported, and the health of the island of Barbados is very good.

Foreign and insular statistical reports of countries and cities—Yearly and monthly.

AFRICA—Sierra Leone.—Three weeks ended September 23, 1904. Estimated population, 40,000. Total number of deaths, 51. During the week ended September 23, measles was reported present among the natives.

Two weeks ended October 7, 1904. Total number of deaths, 32. No contagious diseases reported.

ARGENTINA—Buenos Aires.—Month of July, 1904. Estimated population, 909,885. Total number of deaths, 1,308, including diphtheria 15, enteric fever 9, measles 4, scarlet fever 4, smallpox 53, and 162 from tuberculosis.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY—Fiume.—Month of July, 1904. Estimated population, 40,000. Total number of deaths, 106, including 31 from tuberculosis.

BRAZIL—Ceara.—Month of August, 1904. Estimated population, 50,000. Total number of deaths, 68, including 6 from enteric fever.

Pernambuco.—Two weeks ended September 15, 1904. Estimated population, 180,000. Total number of deaths, 299, including enteric fever 1, whooping cough 1, smallpox 25, and 57 from phthisis pulmonalis.

FRANCE—St. Etienne.—Two weeks ended September 30, 1904. Estimated population, 146,671. Total number of deaths, 98, including enteric fever 3, and 21 from tuberculosis.

GERMANY—Baden—Strasburg.—Month of September, 1904. Estimated population, 162,107. Total number of deaths, 316, including diphtheria 4, enteric fever 1, measles 8, scarlet fever 2, whooping cough 3, and 43 from tuberculosis.

Hanover.—Month of July, 1904. Estimated population, 253,256. Total number of deaths, 418, including 128 from infectious diseases.

GIBRALTAR.—Two weeks ended October 9, 1904. Estimated population, 27,460. Total number of deaths, 11. No deaths from contagious diseases.

GREAT BRITAIN—England and Wales.—The deaths registered in 76 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended October 8, 1904, correspond to an annual rate of 15.1 per 1,000 of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 15,271,287.

Bradford.—Two weeks ended October 8, 1904. Estimated population, 285,089. Total number of deaths 172, including diphtheria 6, enteric fever 2, measles 2, scarlet fever 1, whooping cough 3, and 15 from phthisis pulmonalis.

London.—One thousand two hundred and forty-three deaths were registered during the week, including measles 14, scarlet fever 4, diphtheria 20, whooping cough 7, enteric fever 9, and 52 from diarrhea.

The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 13.9 per 1,000. In Greater London 1,736 deaths were registered. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 6 from diphtheria, 2 from measles, 1 from scarlet fever, and 3 from whooping cough.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended October 8, 1904, in the 21 principal town districts of Ireland was 17.4 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,093,289. The lowest rate was recorded in Armagh, viz, 6.9, and the highest in Clonmel, viz, 35.9 per 1,000. In Dublin and suburbs 130 deaths were registered, including enteric fever 1, scarlet fever 1, whooping cough 3, and 32 from tuberculosis.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended October 8, 1904, correspond to an annual rate of 15.1 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,726,236. The lowest rate of mortality was recorded in Aberdeen, viz, 12.4, and the highest in Dundee, viz, 20.4 per 1,000. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 501, including diphtheria 5, measles 3, scarlet fever 1, and 20 from whooping cough.

ITALY—Milan.—Month of August, 1904. Estimated population, 520,442. Total number of deaths, 821, including diphtheria 10, enteric fever 30, measles 1, and 120 from tuberculosis.

JAMAICA—Kingston.—Month of September, 1904. Estimated population, 50,000. Total number of deaths, 138, including diphtheria 1, and 12 from phthisis pulmonalis.

JAPAN—Formosa.—Week ended August 27, 1904. Estimated population, 2,905,796. Total number of deaths not reported. Nine deaths from plague reported.

Nagasaki.—Ten days ended October 30, 1904. Estimated population, 154,727. Total number of deaths not reported. No deaths from contagious diseases reported.

PANAMA—Panama.—Month of September, 1904. Estimated population, 20,000. Total number of deaths, 89, including yellow fever 1, and 13 from tuberculosis.

ST. HELENA.—Month ended September 24, 1904. Estimated population, 5,000. Total number of deaths, 3. No contagious diseases reported.

SPAIN—Barcelona.—Ten days ended October 10, 1904. Estimated population, 600,000. Total number of deaths, 315, including enteric fever 13, measles 2, whooping cough 2, smallpox 7, and 47 from tuberculosis.

Cadiz.—Month of September, 1904. Estimated population, 69,382. Total number of deaths 129, including enteric fever 1, measles 2, and 20 from tuberculosis.

Corunna.—Month of August, 1904. Estimated population, 50,000. Total number of deaths, 111, including 17 from tuberculosis.

Month of September, 1904. Total number of deaths, 106, including enteric fever 1 and 14 from tuberculosis.

Seville.—Month of September, 1904. Estimated population, 148,294. Total number of deaths, 346, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 1, measles 3, whooping cough 1, and 66 from tuberculosis.

URUGUAY—Montevideo.—Month of August, 1904. Estimated population, 284,615. Total number of deaths 431, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 14, measles 1, scarlet fever 44, and 54 from tuberculosis.

WEST INDIES—St. Thomas.—Three weeks ended September 30, 1904. Estimated population, 11,012. Total number of deaths 18, including 1 from tuberculosis.

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, June 25 to November 4, 1904.

[Reports received by the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, from United States consuls through the Department of State and from other sources.]

[For reports received from December 26, 1903, to June 24, 1904, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for June 24, 1904.]

[**NOTE.**—In accordance with custom, the tables of epidemic diseases are terminated semiannually and new tables begun.]

CHOLERA.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Borneo:				
Kudat.....	August 19.....			Present.
China:				
Antung.....	July 15.....			Do.
Hanoi.....	June 17.....		4	
Hongkong.....	May 15-July 23	35	32	Two cases on ss. Ping Shan from Saigon. Present.
Saigon.....	June 17.....			
Shanghai.....	July 24-30.....	1		
Formosa:				
Tamsui.....	June 1-30.....	1	1	
France:				
Paris.....	July 24-30.....	1	1	
India:				
Bombay.....	June 8-Oct. 4.....		187	
Calcutta.....	May 22-Sept. 24.....		188	
Madras.....	May 28-Sept. 30.....		5	
Persia:				
Astrabad.....	August 1-10.....			Many deaths. Present.
Hamadan.....	June 25.....			
Kermanschah.....	August 10-16.....		10	
Koom.....	June 25.....			130 cases daily.
Resht.....	August 2-5.....		30	
Sultanabad.....	July 16.....			Present.
Teheran.....	June 25-July 9.....			300 deaths daily.
Zenjan.....	September 17.....			Present.
Russian Empire:				
Trans-Caspian territory and Central Asia—				
Askabad.....	August 19.....	1	1	
Bairam Ali.....	August 14-17.....	8	4	
Hansankuli.....	Aug. 28-Sept. 11.....		35	
Kaakhka.....	August 12-19.....	12	5	
Merv.....	Aug. 18-Sept. 25.....	48	26	
New Bokhara.....	August 16.....	1	1	
Tejend.....	August 12.....	1	1	
Trans-Caucasia—				
Baku.....	September 11-27.....	65	35	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	May 8-June 18.....		2	
Turkey:				
Amara.....	June 19-Sept. 3.....	39	22	
Bagdad.....	June 6-Sept. 3.....	664	480	
Bahrein Islands.....	May 1-31.....		1,500	
Bakouba.....	June 19-July 7.....	7	5	
Basra.....	June 6-28.....	18	14	
Bedreh.....	July 23-Aug. 20.....		26	

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, etc.—Continued.

CHOLERA—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Turkey—Continued.				
Chosrabad.....	June 19-25.....	2	1	
Dindich.....	August 13-20.....	1	1	
Ditz.....	August 13-20.....	61	28	
Divanieh.....	June 19-Sept. 3.....		93	
Djemaaat.....	June 22-28.....		293	
Hilla.....	June 22-July 7.....	144	198	
Khanakin.....	July 23-Sept. 3.....	11	9	
Kazemein.....	July 23-Sept. 3.....		51	
Kerbella.....	June 22-Aug. 6.....	168	412	
Kiazmieh.....	June 6-13.....	13	13	
Kindieh.....	June 19-July 7.....	3	2	
Zoufa.....	June 19-July 7.....	19	12	
Kout.....	August 13-20.....	5	3	
Maskat.....	June 28-July 12.....		8	
Mendell.....	July 23-Sept. 3.....	187	97	
Messeleb.....	June 19-July 7.....	2	2	
Muttra.....	June 28-July 12.....			
Nedjeff.....	June 6-July 7.....	310	201	Present.
Oman.....	June 28-July 12.....			Do.
Razemein.....	July 7.....	1	1	
Sada.....	June 6-13.....	17	11	
Salahieh.....	June 6-July 7.....	14	10	
Samara.....	June 19-Sept. 3.....	4	5	
Schatrah.....	June 6-13.....	27	23	
Shahraban.....	Aug. 13-Sept. 3.....	45	21	
Solimanieh.....	July 23-Sept. 3.....		1,053	
Tikrit.....	August 13-20.....	3	1	

YELLOW FEVER.

Brazil:				
Para.....	Jan. 1-Aug. 31.....		88	
Pernambuco.....	July 1-15.....	1	1	
Rio de Janeiro.....	May 9-Oct. 2.....	58	16	
Colombia:				
Barranquilla.....	June 23-29.....		1	
Buenaventura.....	July 20-27.....			Present.
Costa Rica:				
Limon.....	July 3-Oct. 15.....	4	1	One case from Sequires.
Cuba:				
Habana.....	Sept. 19.....	1		From ss. Vigilancia, from Mexican ports.
Santiago.....	Oct. 24.....	1		From Punta de Sal.
Ecuador:				
Bahia de Caraquez.....	July 6.....	1	1	Per ss. Ecuador, from Tumaco.
Guayaquil.....	May 26-Oct. 5.....		62	One death at sea on the yacht Cavalier.
Mexico:				
Coatzacoalcos.....	June 12-Oct. 15.....	59	18	
Lampazos.....	Oct. 1-Jan. 1, 1904.....		5	
Merida.....	June 12-Oct. 10.....	42	10	
Progreso.....	July 23-29.....	1	1	
Tampico.....	June 12-18.....	1		
Tehuantepec.....	June 19-Oct. 10.....	46	22	
Veracruz.....	June 18-Oct. 15.....	49	4	
Panama:				
Panama.....	June 10-Oct. 12.....	4	3	One on ss. Habana, from Progreso; one on American ss. Vigilancia, from Merida and Progreso.
Peru:				
Callao.....	June 8.....	2		Two cases from ss. Guatemala, from Panama and Valparaiso.
Rio Chiclayo.....	May 19.....	2		
Venezuela:				
Maracaibo.....	July 18-24.....	1	1	
West Indies:				
Curaçao.....	July 30-Aug. 5.....	1	1	

November 4, 1904

Cholera, yellow fever, and smallpox, etc.—Continued.

PLAGUE.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Rarks.
Africa:				
British South Africa—				
Cape Colony—				
Port Elizabeth	May 18-Sept. 17	14	2	
Transvaal—	To July 3	148	96	
Johannesburg.....				
German East Africa—				
Tringa and Old Tringa,	Jan. 1-Mar. 1	47	41	
Portuguese East Africa—				
Lourenco Marques	July 18-23	1	1	From the Transvaal.
Australia:				
New South Wales—				
Sydney	May 17-Aug. 4	5	3	
Queensland—				
Brisbane	May 3-Aug. 27	18	5	
Maryborough.....	June 5-11.....	2	1	
Western Australia—				
Fremantle.....	Aug. 26	1		
Perth	June 26-Aug. 27	7	3	
Brazil:				
Bahia	July 7-Oct. 8	149	94	
Pernambuco	Aug. 1-31.....		3	
Rio de Janeiro	May 30-Oct. 2	157	58	
Chile:				
Antofagasta	May 19-June 6	22	12	May 1-31, 52 deaths.
Arica	Sept. 3			Present.
Valparaiso	June 2	4		
China:				
Amoy	June 27-July 30		50	Estimated.
Canton	May 28-June 2			Epidemic.
Fatshan	June 2			Do.
Fu Ti	June 2			Present.
Foochow	May 1-31			Several hundred cases. (Report contradicted.)
Honam	Aug. 8			Epidemic.
Hongkong	May 28-June 2			Do.
	May 15-Sept. 17	291	283	Four cases on unknown steamships from Amoy, Shek Loong, and Antung; 2 cases on steamships Glenogle and Restorer from Singapore.
				Epidemic.
Ko Tong	June 2			Do.
Sai Nam	June 2			On ss. Australien from Kobe and other ports.
Wusung	May 29-June 4	1		
Egypt:				
Alexandria	May 22-Sept. 30	59	31	
Baliana district	May 22-28.....	2		
Beni-Suef	June 11-July 30	20	12	
Bibeh district	May 22-July 30	28	15	
Dechneh district	May 22-June 4	5	7	
Magagha district	May 22-28.....	1		
Minieh district	July 31-Aug. 6	1	1	
Nag-Hamadi	June 11-July 2	13	7	
Port Said	May 22-Sept. 23	6	3	
Samallut district	May 22-July 23	18	6	
Tatah district	May 22-28.....	1	1	
Tukh district	September 3-15	7	4	
Zagazig	May 29-Aug. 6	74	12	
Formosa:				
Ensuiko	May 15-July 30	242	177	
Hozan	June 19-July 16	5	3	
Kagi	May 15-July 2	152	135	
Kelung	May 15-Aug. 13		10	
Pescadores	May 15-28.....	1		
Shinko	May 15-June 18	6	6	
Taihoku	May 15-Aug. 27	121	105	
Tainan	May 15-Aug. 27	859	819	
Toroku	May 15-June 25	58	28	
Toshien	July 3-Aug. 13	2	2	
Great Britain:				
South Shields	Sept. 19	1		On ss. Bishopsgate from Rosario.
Hawaii:				
Hilo	July 21-Aug. 19	1	2	
Honolulu	June 21-Aug. 23	3	3	One death on ss. Coptic on Aug. 22.

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, etc.—Continued.

PLAGUE—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India:				
Bombay Presidency and Sind.	May 8-Sept. 17	61,312	44,456	
Madras Presidency	May 8-Sept. 17	6,366	4,859	
Bengal	May 8-Sept. 17	5,075	4,317	
United Provinces	May 8-Sept. 17	8,526	6,786	
Punjab	May 8-Sept. 17	87,548	74,954	
Central provinces (including Berar).	May 8-Sept. 17	2,156	1,542	
Mysore State	May 8-Sept. 17	11,597	8,209	
Coorg	Aug. 13-Sept. 17	15	12	
Hyderabad State	May 8-Sept. 17	3,205	2,701	
Central India	May 8-Sept. 27	4,215	3,521	
Rajputana	May 8-Sept. 27	2,960	2,438	
Kashmir	May 8-Sept. 27	857	478	
Grand total.....		193,832	154,273	
Japan:				
Kobe	May 31	1	.....	On ss. Korea from Hongkong via Amoy, Shanghai, and Nagasaki.
Mauritius	Apr. 8-Aug. 4	19	16	
Peru:				
Callao	May 27-Oct. 1	10	3	Number of cases since outbreak, 57. One case on Chilean ss. Aconcagua from Valparaiso and Panama. Report subsequently denied.
Chiclayo	Aug. 14-Sept. 3	2	1	
Colán	To July 25	6	.....
Eten	September 1-15..	3	2	
La Sullonna	Aug. 17 .....	.....		Present.
Lima	May 22-Oct. 1	129	48	Number of cases from Oct., 1903, to Aug. 1, 1904, 320. Present.
Pacasmayo	Oct 1 .....	.....	
Payta	May 25-Sept. 3	123	55	
Piura	Aug. 15	2	.....
Salaverry	Aug. 16-Sept. 3	28	16	
San Pedro	Aug. 14-Sept. 3	3	3	
Sechura	Aug. 17 .....	.....		Present.
Trujillo	To Aug. 26 .....	.....		Do.
Philippine Islands:				
Cebu	May 25 .....	.....	1	
Manila	May 7-Sept. 10	16	15	
Turkey:				
Lingah	Apr. 27-June 3	.....	125	
Smyrna	Sept. 8-28	5	3	

SMALLPOX.

Africa:				
Cape Colony (Cape Town)	July 9-16	1	.....
Argentina:				
Buenos Ayres	Apr. 1-July 31	.....	185	
Austria-Hungary:				
Prague	June 12-Oct. 7	40	.....
Vienna	July 10-16 .....	.....	1	
Belgium:				
Antwerp	May 29-Sept. 3	3	.....
Brussels	June 5-Sept. 24	.....	3	
Borneo:				
Brunei	Aug. 8 .....	.....		Reported epidemic.
Brazil:				
Bahia	July 1-Oct. 8	106	8	
Pernambuco	May 8-Sept. 15	.....	218	
Rio de Janeiro	May 9-Oct. 2	4,690	2,036	
Canada:				
Belleville	Aug. 30-Sept. 12	7	.....
Manitoba, Winnipeg	July 24-Aug. 20	1	1	
Chile:				
Santiago	To May 19	500	.....
China:				
Hongkong	May 15-Sept. 17	16	4	Two cases imported from Shanghai via ss. Chi Yuen; 1 case imported from Saigon per s. s. Shooh Sing.
Shanghai	May 15-Sept. 10	.....	34	
Tientsin	May 15-21 .....	.....		Epidemic.

November 4, 1904

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, etc.—Continued.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Colombia:				
Barranquilla	July 18-24 .....	.....	1	
Santa Marta	Aug. 22-Sept. 3	15	1	
Cuba:				
Habana	June 19-25 .....	.....	1	
Ecuador:				
Porto Viejo	Oct. 7 .....	.....		Present.
Formosa:				
Tamsui	Apr. 1-June 30	6	.....
France:				
Lyon	May 16-Oct. 15	11	4	
Marseille	May 1-July 31 .....	.....	8	
Paris	June 4-Oct. 8	195	19	
Rouen	July 1-31 .....	.....	2	
Germany:				
Berlin	July 16	3	.....
Great Britain and Ireland:				
Birmingham	June 19-July 9	2	.....
Bradford	June 5-Sept. 10	34	2	
Bristol	June 5-Sept. 24	18	.....
Cardiff	May 29-June 11	3	.....
Dublin	Aug. 12-27	4	.....
Edinburgh	June 5-Oct. 8	9	5	
Glasgow	June 11-Oct. 21	135	13	
Leeds	June 12-Oct. 15	20	.....
Liverpool	June 12-Aug. 13	10	.....
London	June 4-Oct. 8	95	6	
Manchester	June 6-Oct. 15	46	4	
Newcastle on Tyne	June 4-Oct. 15	112	5	
Nottingham	June 5-Oct. 15	48	.....
Sheffield	May 29-July 23	6	.....
South Shields	June 12-July 23	2	.....
West Hartlepool	Aug. 21-Sept. 3	4	.....
India:				
Bombay	May 25-Oct. 4 .....	.....	123	
Calcutta	June 5-Aug. 27 .....	.....	7	
Karachi	May 30-Aug. 11	9	5	
Italy:				
Catania	Sept. 23-Oct. 6 .....	.....	2	
Milan	Apr. 1-30	1	.....
Palermo	May 16-Oct. 8	171	51	
Japan:				
Kobe	June 12-25	2	.....
Nagasaki	May 20-July 31	17	14	
Yokohama	June 4-11	1	.....
Java:				
Batavia	May 8-28	4	3	
Manitoba:				
Winnipeg	Aug. 14-27	2	.....
Mexico:				
Mexico	June 6-Oct. 1	59	5	
Tampico	June 12-Oct. 22 .....	.....	3	
Netherlands:				
Amsterdam	June 5-11	1	.....
Rotterdam	July 10-16	1	.....
Panama:				
Panama	June 13-19	1	1	
Peru:				
Arequipa	June 18 .....	.....		Do.
Callao	July 9 .....	.....		Do.
Lima	July 17-30 .....	.....		Do.
Paita	July 20 .....	.....		Do.
Philippine Islands:				
Manila	May 7-Aug. 20	28	8	
Russia:				
Moscow	May 29-Oct. 14	178	60	
Odessa	May 29-Oct. 8	24	2	
St. Petersburg	May 29-Oct. 8	120	36	
Warsaw	May 8-Sept. 17 .....	.....	380	
South Africa:				
Capetown	Aug. 28-Sept. 24	5	.....
Spain:				
Barcelona	May 21-Oct. 10 .....	.....	113	
Cadiz	May 1-June 20 .....	.....	3	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore	May 8-14 .....	.....	1	
Turkey:				
Alexandretta	June 5-Sept. 3 .....	.....	21	
Beirut	July 24-Oct. 1 .....	.....	
Constantinople	May 30-Oct. 9 .....	.....	155	
Smyrna	June 27-Aug. 14 .....	.....	4	

Do.

Weekly mortality table, foreign and insular cities.

Cities.	Week ended—	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—						
				Tuberculosis.	Plague.	Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.
Aix la Chapelle.....	Sept. 24	145,069	50	3						
Do	Oct. 1	145,069	50	5					2	1
Alexandretta.....	Oct. 8	9,000	5							
Amsterdam.....	Oct. 15	548,982	124	16					1	3
Antwerp.....	Oct. 8	294,669	65						2	3
Barmen.....	...do...	150,212	34	7						1
Barranquilla.....	Oct. 11	42,000	24							
Belfast.....	Oct. 8	358,693	132					5		5
Belize.....	Oct. 20	9,000	8							
Bergen.....	Oct. 5	80,000	18	2				2		
Do	Oct. 12	80,000	20	3						
Berlin.....	Oct. 1	1,976,914	519	73					16	5
Birmingham.....	Oct. 15	537,965	142					1	1	1
Bombay.....	Sept. 27	776,006	663	64	85	9	2	2		3
Bremen.....	Oct. 8	182,000	62	7				1		3
Bristol.....	Oct. 15	356,647	84					1	1	3
Brunswick.....	Oct. 8	130,000								1
Brussels.....	...do...	575,896	158	11				3		2
Budapest.....	...do...	804,200						5	5	2
Calcutta.....	Sept. 24	847,796	372	20	3	2				1
Cape Town.....	Sept. 17	190,000								
Do	Sept. 24	190,000								
Cartagena.....	Oct. 2	30,000	20							
Do	Oct. 9	30,000	22	1						
Catania.....	Oct. 6	153,000	73	3			1	4		1
Christiania.....	Oct. 8	224,000	67						1	2
Coatzacoalcos.....	Oct. 15	3,000	8	1						1
Coburg.....	Oct. 1	23,047	6				2			
Cognac.....	...do...	19,483	8	1						
Cologne.....	...do...	414,378	152	28				4	2	2
Colon.....	Oct. 15	8,000	5						1	1
Constantinople.....	Oct. 9	800,000	208				20	5	1	
Corunna.....	Oct. 15	50,000	38	5				2		
Curacao.....	Oct. 14	31,600	6							
Dublin.....	Oct. 8	378,994	130	32				1	1	3
Dundee.....	...do...	163,535	64						1	3
Edinburgh.....	...do...	331,977	81						1	2
Flushing.....	Oct. 15	19,105	2							2
Funchal.....	Oct. 9	44,049	25	2						
Do	Oct. 16	44,049	27					1		
Geneva.....	Oct. 1	111,000	27							
Girgenti.....	...do...	25,067	16						1	
Do	Oct. 8	25,067	14							
Glasgow.....	Oct. 14	798,357	233						1	1
Gothenburg.....	Oct. 8	135,314	40	7						1
Halifax.....	Oct. 22	40,787	16							
Hamburg.....	Oct. 8	751,842	214						7	2
Havre.....	...do...	130,196	51	16						1
Hull.....	...do...	233,865	94					14	9	9
Karachi.....	Sept. 25	108,644	57		7					
Kingston, Canada.....	Oct. 21	18,444	9							
Lausanne.....	Oct. 1	50,800	14							
Leeds.....	Oct. 15	450,142	137	15					2	
Liepzig.....	Oct. 8	496,370	137	18				3		3
Leith.....	...do...	80,508	20	2						
Licata.....	Oct. 1	25,000	14					4		
Do	Oct. 8	25,000	12					1	4	
Liverpool.....	Oct. 15	723,430	283						3	2
London.....	Oct. 8	6,907,756	1,736					16	6	20
Madras.....	Sept. 23	569,346	359						35	10
Mainz.....	Oct. 8	90,000	24	1						
Do	Oct. 15	90,000	20	3						1
Manchester.....	Oct. 8	543,969	205	19					4	2
Mannheim.....	...do...	153,709							2	1
Maracaibo.....	Aug. 8	106,811	11	4						
Do	Aug. 14	106,811	12	1						
Do	Aug. 21	106,811	15	2						
Do	Aug. 28	106,811	11							
Do	Sept. 4	106,811	15	3						
Do	Sept. 11	106,811	9	2						
Do	Sept. 18	106,811	5							
Do	Sept. 25	106,811	14	2						

November 4, 1904

Weekly mortality table, foreign and insular cities—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended—	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—										
				Tuberculosis.	Plague.	Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
Maracaibo	Oct. 2	106,811	18	2										
Messina	Oct. 8	107,000	20	2										
Moscow	Oct. 1	1,173,427	524	12				2		1	8	6	9	6
Newcastle on Tyne	Oct. 8	223,362	83									1	3	
Nottingham	do	246,000	63									1	1	1
Do	Oct. 15	246,000	67							2	1	1	2	
Nuremberg	Oct. 1	275,000	107	19						1				
Palermo	do	330,000	99	6				3			2			
Do	Oct. 8	330,000	103	14				12						
Panama	Oct. 9	20,000	21	3										
Do	Oct. 16	20,000	21											
Paris	Oct. 8	2,660,559	791	211					7		3	1	5	
Do	Oct. 15	2,660,559	810	202					3	1	1	2	2	
Plymouth	do	114,000	46							1		2		
Port au Prince	Oct. 3	60,000	12											
Do	Oct. 10	60,000	11											
Prague	Oct. 1	225,876	112	32					1			1		
Do	Oct. 8	225,876	110	22					2				1	
Puerto Cabello	Sept. 10	14,000	7	2										
Do	Sept. 17	14,000	10	1										
Do	Sept. 24	14,000	8	1										
Do	Sept. 30	14,000	4	2										
Puerto Cortes	Oct. 20	2,125	0											
Quebec	Oct. 22	70,000	—									1		
Rheims	Oct. 19	108,385	35	10						1				
Do	Oct. 16	108,385	33	8										
Rome	Sept. 3	450,164	153	15					5			1		
Do	Sept. 10	450,164	156	15					5					
Rotterdam	Oct. 15	367,593	100						1		1			
Sagua la Grande	do	21,342	10	1										
St. John, N. B.	Oct. 22	40,711	8	2						1				
St. John Antigua	Sept. 17	15,844	13	1										
Do	Sept. 24	15,844	14											
Do	Oct. 1	15,844	27	5										
Do	Oct. 8	15,844	22	1										
St. Petersburg	Oct. 1	1,400,000	598	92					19	16	18	6	9	
St. Stephen	Oct. 22	2,840	—											
Salford	Oct. 8	228,983	106							3	4	6	1	
San Feliu de Guixols	Oct. 16	11,333	5	2						1				
Santa Cruz de Tenerife	Oct. 8	40,000	4											
Santander	Oct. 16	53,574	28											
Sheffield	Oct. 1	430,000	138	7					3	3	1		2	
Solingen	do	15,142	12						1					
South Shields	Oct. 8	107,334	33	3									3	
Stockholm	Sept. 24	304,496	73	14								1		
Stuttgart	Oct. 6	195,126	81	2										
Do	Oct. 13	195,126	59	4										
Tangier	Oct. 8	40,000	—											
Do	Oct. 15	40,000	—											
Trapani	Oct. 1	61,477	19											
Do	Oct. 8	61,477	18											
Trieste	Oct. 1	191,092	77						1	1				
Tuxpan	Oct. 11	13,000	8											
Utila	Oct. 15	900	1											
Venice	Oct. 1	167,741	49	7										
Vera Cruz	Oct. 8	32,000	45	5										
Do	Oct. 15	32,000	43	9										
Vienna	Oct. 8	1,816,303	515	90					2		5	5		
Winnipeg	Oct. 22	70,000	—						3					
Zurich	Oct. 1	161,578	43	5					1	1	1			

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury:

WALTER WYMAN,

Surgeon-General,

United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.



